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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 229 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Herr Hitler Spoiling For War

Greets Prague Offer With New Demands!

PROPAGANDA OF NAZI LIES EXPOSED

Britain And France Accused Of Threat Of Desertion

PRAGUE: September 25.

An important statement by the Czech Press Bureau on the presentation of Herr Hitler's new demands to the Czechs and the sequence of events leading to the present stage of the crisis, has been broadcast.

The statement is based on "official documents of the Czech Government and official British and French communications."

OMINOUS HINTS FROM BRITAIN & FRANCE.

IT CLAIMS FIRSTLY, THAT IN PRESSING THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE PROPOSALS REGARDING THE CESSION OF SUDETEN TERRITORIES THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS ADDED THAT, SHOULD THE CZECHS NOT ACCEPT, FRANCE COULD NOT KEEP HER WORD REGARDING ASSISTANCE AS AN ALLY, AND ENGLAND COULD NO LONGER SHOW EFFECTIVE INTEREST IN THE FATE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

SECONDLY, ON SEPTEMBER 23 THE BRITISH AND FRENCH MINISTERS IN PRAGUE TOLD THE CZECH GOVERNMENT THAT THEY COULD NO LONGER TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ADVISING US (THE CZECHS) TO REMAIN PASSIVE. THEY COULD NOT RECOMMEND THAT WE SHOULD NOT MAKE PREPARATIONS OF A MILITARY NATURE.

NO ACCOMPANYING ADVICE.

THIRDLY, AT THE SAME TIME THE BRITISH AND FRENCH MINISTERS GAVE THE CZECH GOVERNMENT TO UNDERSTAND THAT, ALTHOUGH THEY WERE DELIVERING THE NEW GERMAN MEMORANDUM, THEY WERE NOT ACCOMPANYING THIS WITH ANY ADVICE.

FOURTHLY, IMMEDIATELY AFTERWARDS THE CZECH GOVERNMENT DECIDED ON MOBILISATION.

FIFTHLY, THE NEW GERMAN PROPOSALS WERE COMMUNICATED TO THE CZECH GOVERNMENT THIS (SUNDAY) MORNING.

FRESH DEMANDS AFTER ACCEPTANCE.

The statement further alleges that at Godesberg, "as soon as Mr. Chamberlain placed the Czech acceptance of the French and British proposals before Herr Hitler, entirely different proposals were submitted to him going much farther than agreed at Berchtesgaden."

AMPLIFICATION OF PRAGUE BROADCAST

Teutonic Tactics Of Increased Demands After Acceptance Exposed

LONDON: September 25.

The amplification of the Prague broadcast is as under:—

The statement begins declaring that on September 21 the Czech Government accepted the official Anglo-French proposals, which included cession of the Sudeten territories, after delineation of new borders by an International Commission. To this an affirmative reply was given, although the proposals "by far exceeded the limits which had shortly before that time been declared by the Sudeten Party themselves as a satisfactory basis for a solution of the problem," the Czech Government accepted the proposals, nevertheless, because this course was advised by the British and the French Governments, who hoped that Czechoslovakia, in accepting the conditions agreed upon by Mr. Chamberlain and Herr Hitler at Berchtesgaden, would assure peace, not only for herself, but for all the world. Both Governments had added that should Czechoslovakia not accept the offer, France could not keep her word regarding assistance as an ally and England could no longer show effective interest in the fate of Czechoslovakia.

DIFFERENT PROPOSALS

As soon as Mr. Chamberlain placed our acceptance before Herr Hitler at Godesberg, continues the statement, entirely different proposals were submitted to him. These went much farther than those agreed at Berchtesgaden. The usual technique of following every concession by increased demands once more became apparent. Mr. Chamberlain brought from Godesberg new German proposals and conditions which were communicated to the Czech Government this (Sunday) morning.

"While accepting for the transmission of these new conditions Mr. Chamberlain was already aware that neither the French, nor the British Government would be able to advise Czechoslovakia to accept the proposals, and could no longer advise the Czech Government to remain passive and not prepare for defence. Therefore, at 6-15 p.m. on September 23, the British and French Ministers made a statement to the Czech Government to this effect."

At the same time, they gave the Czech Government to understand that the German memorandum was being delivered without any advice in regard to our future procedure.

"This showed that the Great Powers themselves do not consider the new conditions to be a sound basis for reaching an agreement. Immediately afterwards at 8 p.m. on September 23, the Czech Government held a meeting, and it was concluded that the international situation demands that preparation for defence should be made."

CZECH DENIAL

The statement repudiates the suggestion that the mobilisation methods adopted by the Government are an attempt to frustrate the discussions between Mr. Chamberlain and Herr Hitler at Godesberg, and alleges that crossing of the frontier had occurred most freely, and persons armed with machine-guns and hand-grenades had raided Czech territory.

"Surely, nobody would believe

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 3).

BATTLE ROYAL ON FEDERAL ISSUE

Contents Of Hitler Memorandum

Germany Wants German Territory, Nothing Else

BERLIN, Sept. 25.

The contents of the Hitler Memorandum are not published in the press, and official circles refuse to discuss the document.

The "Lokal Anzeiger" writes, "The German memorandum provides reasonable and clear proposals for carrying out what has become a matter of course to two great powers.

Germany wants German territory and nothing else. If Prague accepts German proposals by October 1, peace is secured. It has the choice of peace or "war."—Reuter.

FR. MINISTERS FOR LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 24.

A communique issued from 10 Downing Street to-night says that M. Daladier and M. Bonnet have accepted the invitation of the British Government to come to London on Sunday for the purpose of hearing from Mr. Chamberlain an account of the conversations at Godesberg, and consultation on it.

DEPARTURE AT 5-40 P.M.

PARIS.—M. Daladier and M. Bonnet left Le Bourget for London at 5-40 p. m., after meeting the Cabinet Council this afternoon at which unanimous approval was given to the declaration the Ministers propose to make to the British Government.—Reuter.

IN LONDON

The French Ministers, M. Daladier and M. Bonnet, arrived in London at 6-52 p. m.

In reply to a question whether there was still hope for peace, M. Daladier said: "in Europe, we must always keep hoping."

WILL PARLIAMENT BE SUMMONED?

Before proceeding to Downing Street, after their journey, M. Daladier and M. Bonnet are dining at the French Embassy.

If time permits a further meeting of the British Cabinet may be held to-night, to enable the Ministers to be informed of the results of the Anglo-French talks and to consider the question of summoning Parliament.—Reuter.

UNDEMONSTRATIVE CROWDS

As the afternoon wore on, crowds who had continuously been passing up and down Whitehall during the day, thickened and stretched practically all along the street on both sides.

In order to control the crowds, the Police from outlying divisions were called in. The crowds, however, were quite undemonstrative, and care was taken to keep the passers-by moving at the end of the Downing Street, but the people were allowed to congregate opposite Downing Street on the other side.—Reuter.

CABINET DISPERSES AT 1 P.M.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The Cabinet dispersed at 1 p.m. after two and a half hours' meeting. It will meet again at 3 p.m.

REASSEMBLED AT 3 P.M.

The British Cabinet adjourned at 1 p. m. Mr. Chamberlain lunched with the King. The Ministers reassembled at 3 p. m. and

(Continued on page 7, col. 3).

Conspiracy Of Betrayal

POET'S CABLE TO CZECH PRESIDENT

SANTINIKETAN, Sept. 24.

DR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE HAS CABLED TO DR. BENES, PRESIDENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AT PRAGUE, THIS MORNING AS FOLLOWS:—

"I CAN ONLY OFFER PROFOUND SORROW AND INDIGNATION ON BEHALF OF INDIA AND MYSELF AT THE CONSPIRACY OF BETRAYAL THAT HAS SUDDENLY FLUNG YOUR COUNTRY INTO TRAGIC DEPTHS OF ISOLATION, AND I HOPE THAT THIS SHOCK WILL KINDLE A NEW LIFE IN YOUR NATION LEADING HER TO MORAL VICTORY AND TO UNOBSTRUCTED OPPORTUNITY OF PERFECT SELF-ATTAINMENT." — UNITED PRESS.

SUBHAS' DEPARTURE DELAYED

Temperature Rose To 101 Degrees On Sunday Evening

CAWNPORE, Sept. 25.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose has postponed his departure for Delhi to-night, under the Doctor's advice. His temperature was practically normal in the morning, but rose to 101 degrees in the evening. The Doctors say there is no complication, and there is no cause for anxiety. If his fever subsides, Mr. Bose will leave for Delhi, to-morrow morning.—A. P.

Congress On Choice For Travancore Govt.

Hand Of Friendship To Princes: But Days Of Autocracy Have Ended

NEW DELHI: September 25.

As many as seven amendments were moved in the A. I. C. C. to the Indian States Resolution; but they were all rejected by the House and the original resolution of the Working Committee was passed.

Congress And War

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who occupied the Chair, desired to move the following resolution from the Chair if the House had no objection. The resolution read:—

"IN THE EVENT OF WAR BREAKING OUT IN EUROPE, THE A. I. C. C. DELEGATES ALL POWERS TO THE WORKING COMMITTEE TO DEAL WITH THE SITUATION AS IT ARISES FROM TIME TO TIME."

As Mr. Masani wanted to move an amendment, consideration of the resolution was postponed to to-morrow.

Palestine Policy Condemned

A RESOLUTION CONDEMNING THE BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE WAS MOVED FROM THE CHAIR AND PASSED.

The A. I. C. C. then adjourned till 4-30 p.m. to-morrow.

The Working Committee meets at 7-30 in the morning at the Harijan Colony.—A. P.

CONGRESS AND STATES

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi moved the resolution on the Indian States after the resolution on Federation was passed in the A.I.C.C.

Requesting the House to pass the resolution without any amendment and unanimously, as it was the definite laying down of the Congress policy with regard to the Indian States and held out the hand of friendship to the Indian Princes, Mr. Satyamurthi hoped that Their Highnesses and their advisers would read in this resolution that the Indian National Congress, in spite of temptations, was extending its hand of friendship to the Indian Princes. He appealed to Their Highnesses to give up "their false hope of putting down their subjects with the help of British troops."

He also asked them to remember that there was a strong section in the Congress which regarded the Indian Princes as anachronisms. They should also realise the awakening among the people of the Indian States and abandon their present policy of autocracy

GUARDED WORDING

Analysing the resolution, Mr. Sa-

Continued on page 4, col. 6).

SUBHAS' HEALTH

What Telephone Call Reveals?

NEW DELHI: Sept. 25.

According to a trunk telephone call from Babu Subhas Chandra Bose at Cawnpore, he has had again a rise of temperature. He will not be able to reach Delhi tomorrow morning as previously anticipated.—United Press.

"SUBHAS BOSE MUCH BETTER"

CAWNPORE, Sept. 25.

Doctors S. C. Sen, Dhirendra Banerjee, Jawaharlal Rohotgi and Katiyar examined Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, this morning. They issued the following bulletin regarding Mr. Bose's health:—

"Mr. Subhas Bose slept well last night. Temperature this morning is 98.8. He feels much better and is enjoying full rest. He will be able to leave for Delhi to-night by the 10-22 train."

The Congress leaders present at Delhi enquired to-day over the telephone about the health of Mr. Bose, and they were informed of the present state of his health.—United Press.

Leftists Demand "No Compromise" Stand

NEED FOR FORWARD STEP URGED

But A. I. C. C. Votes For Working Committee Resolution

A BATTLE ROYAL RAGED IN THE A. I. C. C. MEETING AT DELHI OVER THE QUESTION OF HOW TO FIGHT THE INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERAL SCHEME.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, who moved the Working Committee's resolution warned Government against dilatory tactics. He declared that CONGRESS WOULD NOT TOLERATE REPEATED EXTENSION OF THE LIFE OF THE PRESENT CENTRAL ASSEMBLY.

Socialist Demand

The Socialists, who sought deletion of the last para in the resolution, expressed the view that the time had come "for preparing the people for resuming direct struggle for Complete Independence," while Mr. M. N. Roy advocated creation of deadlocks by Congress Ministries in the Provinces.

Baseless Suspicion

Babu Rajendra Prasad replying to the debate characterised the Leftist attitude as "baseless suspicion." The A. I. C. C. ultimately rejected all amendments and passed the original resolution.

A. I. C. C. AND FEDERATION

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25.

Babu Rajendra Prasad then moved the resolution on Federation passed by the Working Committee yesterday after C. P. crisis was disposed of.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, moving the resoluiton on Federation, explained that the first part of resolution was almost identical with the Haripura resolution on the subject. The necessary for reiteration of the Congress attitude regarding Federation was, however, felt as it appears that a suspicion had arisen in a certain section that the Congress was going to accept the Federal Scheme. They wanted to give the complete lie to any such idea. He added that he wanted to make it clear to the British Government that the Congress was no longer prepared to tolerate the repeated extensions of life of the present Central Assembly, in view of the expected inauguration of Federation at an early date. He warned Government that it was no use adopting dilatory tactics as all Congressmen were at one on the question of Federation.

Mr. J. Kripalani, General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. seconded the resolution.

KAMALADEVI'S RESOLUTION.

The President announced that notices of four Amendments to the resolution had been received. Mr. Munshi Ahmed Din moved an amendment on behalf of Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya seeking deletion of last para of the resolution and substitution of the following "The time has come for the Congress to pass on to a forward movement for ending the present position, which is intolerable and for preparing the people for resuming direct struggle for complete independence."

PROFESSIONS AND PRACTICE.

Mr. Ahmed Din feared that the Congress might adopt the same attitude to Federation as it had done to provincial autonomy after winning elections to the provincial legislatures, namely, it might agree to work it. Congress professions had been flagrantly at variance with its actions in respect of provincial constitutions. He could not see how working could be interpreted as wrecking.

The Congress had now arrived at a stage, where there was the grave danger of its alienating the

(Continued on page 4, col. 1)

STOP PRESS

SOVIETS SILENT

MOSCOW, Sept. 25.

No official comment on Herr Hitler's memorandum to Czechoslovakia is forthcoming to-day. Soviet spokesmen are maintaining rigid silence that has been characteristic of their attitude, during the Czech-German crisis. Well-informed circles, however, are pleased with what they regard as the firmer position adopted by Britain and France. The French calling up of their Reservists is noted in this connection. It is suggested that the warning which the Soviets have addressed to Poland would immobilise Poland in the event of a war between Germany and Czechoslovakia.—Reuter.

GERMAN DEMANDS.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Reuter learns authoritatively that Herr Hitler's Memorandum submitted to the Czechs through Mr. Chamberlain asks for the withdrawal of the whole Czech armed forces and police, and other officials to be evacuated from the areas as set forth on the map attached to the memorandum. This area to be handed over to Germany on Oct. 1 in the present condition, militarily and economically

Germany agrees the representatives of the Czech Government army attached to the headquarters of the German military forces to deal with the procedure of evacuation. The Czech Government should immediately discharge all Sudeten Germans serving in Czech military and police forces, and permit them to return home. The Czech Government to liberate all political prisoners of German race.

Germany agrees to permit plebiscite in certain areas—to be more definitely defined before Nov. 25 at the latest. Alterations in the new frontier arising out of the plebiscite will be settled by a Czech-German or an International Commission. The plebiscite to be carried out under the control of the International Commission. Germany proposed that an authoritative Czech-German Commission should be established to settle all further details. During the plebiscite both parties to withdraw their military forces from the areas.—Reuter.

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Applications are invited on prescribed forms for a post in the Finance Department from Graduates in Commerce or Arts, or those having Government Diploma in Accountancy, and who have passed with at least Second-Class or Honours in their subjects. Salary Rs. 75-10-150 per month. Prescribed forms are available from the undersigned on receipt of postal stamps worth Rs. 0-8-0. The Office Assistant, Calico Mills, P. O. Box 12, Ahmedabad. (9558)

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 18TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at UNIVERSAL INSURANCE BUILDING, Sir PHEROZESHAH MEHTA ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, on Friday the 14th October 1938 at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To Receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Account, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st December 1937.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from Office by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
(3) To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
(4) To sanction payment of Bonus to the Staff.
(5) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 3rd October to 24th October 1938 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
M. KANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

With effect from 1st October, 1938, the timings of trains on the Main Line and Branches of the Broad Gauge System will be revised. Please see Sheet Time Tables at stations.

W. T. ALDOUS,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th September, 1938.

(9524)

THE NOTIFICATION

AGENT AND REPRESENTATIVE OF VARIOUS SALT, FLOUR AND VEGETABLE PRODUCT MANUFACTURERS

Mr. KASSIM A. MOHOMED of the Firm of Messrs. Kassim & Ismael is expected to arrive in Bombay on or about the 27th instant on a short visit and he will be glad to meet parties interested in the above commodities. Any one desiring to discuss business with him may do so by appointment. His address will be: C/o. Mr. M. A. Dotivala, Wimbridge House, Sleater Road, Bombay.

(9543)

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED on Lump-Sum basis for the proposed building on ground and two upper floors at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim. Contractors should submit the tenders on or before WEDNESDAY, the 5th October accompanied by Rs 500 as earnest money. Tender forms, specifications, etc. can be had from the office of the undersigned. The owner has reserved the right to reject any or all tenders received.

S. M. KINI, B.Sc., B.E.,
of S. M. Kini & Co. Engineers, etc.,
134, Medows Street, Fort.

(10841)

THE AHMEDABAD ADVANCE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the COMPANY will be held at the registered office of the Company, "Bombay House", 24, Bruce Street Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 17th October 1938, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when the usual Resolutions regarding the adoption of the Directors' Report and the Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1938, the declaration of dividend, the election of Directors and the appointment of Auditors will be submitted.

The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be payable from Thursday, the 27th October, 1938.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS,
H. P. MODY,
Director.
Bombay, 26th September, 1938.
(9553)

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE

THE 64TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the COMPANY will be held at the registered office, "Bombay House," Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, 18th October, 1938, at 4-0 P.M. (S.T.) when the usual Resolutions regarding the adoption of the Directors' Report and the Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1938 the declaration of dividends, the election of Directors and the appointment of Auditors will be submitted.

The Dividends, if sanctioned, will be payable from Thursday, 27th October 1938.

By orders of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS,
H. P. MODY,
Director.
Bombay, 26th September, 1938.
(9556)

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. DATTATRAYA MANGESH BALWALLI alias B. DATTARAM has sold his business of Advertising Agents carried on in the name of Messrs. B. Dattaram & Company and its goodwill to Messrs. Kashinath Ravji Palvankar, Govind Shivram Limaye, Ganpat Manjunath Mugve and Anant Venkatramanaya Murdeshwar as from 1st April 1936, and they have been carrying it on in the same old name from that date.

DATTATRAYA MANGESH BALWALLI,
ALIAS B. DATTARAM.

(9551)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from our clients, Messrs. KANAIYALAL ONKARMAL, we beg to inform the public that one of the partners in their firm Mr. RAMNIRANJAN KANAIYALAL SEKSARIA has retired from the said firm as from the 1st of September, 1938, and that his share in the profits, assets and good-will of the said firm upto the date of his retirement from the said firm has been paid to him, and that the said Ramniranjan Kanaiyalal Seksaria has no interest whatsoever in the said firm since the said date.

We are further instructed by our client, Mr. Kanaiyalal Onkarmal Seksaria to inform the public that the said Ramniranjan Kanaiyalal Seksaria has separated from his family, and has no interest whatsoever in the assets of the family.

Dated the 24th day of September, 1938.

Messrs. MADHAVPRASAD & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Kanaiyalal Onkarmal and Mr. Kanaiyalal Onkarmal Seksaria.

(9552)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI MEHERBAI, widow and Administratrix of Dinshaw Bomanji Chothia has contracted to sell to our client the properties described in the Schedule hereunder written subject to the rights of their respective Lessees under the Leases, dated 23-11-1906, 14-11-1905 and 7-8-1912 respectively.

All persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against or to the said properties either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, shares, easement or otherwise howsoever in the said properties or any part thereof are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without any reference to any such claim or demand and the same shall be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 112.55 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5524 and Cadastral Survey No. 851 of Girgaon Division and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Falkland Road, 3rd Cross Lane, on or towards the West by Falkland Road, 4th Cross Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Anandji Kalianji and on or towards the North by the property of Badrudin Hasanalli Kantawala and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 2122 and Old Street No. 13 and New Street No. 15.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 141.66 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5524 and Cadastral Survey No. 852, Girgaon Division and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Falkland Road, 3rd Cross Lane, on or towards the West by Falkland Road, 4th Cross Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Badrudin Hassanally Kantawalla and on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Razak Chhotanbhai which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 2121 and Old Street No. 12 and New Street Nos. 8-13.

THIRDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 400 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old Nos. 492, 164, New Nos. 14011, 14012, 14077, 14078, Old Survey Nos. 12, 11, 10, 9 and New Survey Nos. 5524, 5587 Cadastral Survey No. 854 Girgaon Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Falkland Road 3rd Cross Lane, on or towards the West by Falkland Road 4th Cross Lane, on or towards the North partly by the property of Mambabai, widow of Maneklal Rajaram and partly by the property of Gulam Nabi and partly by the property of Umarbhai Usmanbhai and on or towards the South by the property of Abdul Razak Chhotanbhai with said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 2118-2119 and Old Street Nos. 9 and 10 and New Street Nos. 4-5-7-9.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1938.

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The ornaments will be kept open for examination before the auction. Intending purchasers from mofussil will be provided with all accommodations concerning boarding and lodging if the undersigned receives previous intimations by telegram.

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"RELEASE ALL POLITICALS"

Conference Criticises Policy Of Provincial Governments

ANSARINAGAR, Sept. 25.

Demands for the immediate release of all Political prisoners, distinction between political and ordinary prisoners and opening avnues of employment for unemployed released politicals, were made at the All India Political Prisoners Conference held to-day, Acharya Narendra Deo presiding.

Provincial Governments, particularly Congress administrations, came in for trenchant criticism at the hands of speakers for not releasing all political prisoners in their respective territories.

Heat was imported into the debate on the resolution regretting "brutal" suppression of peasants at Ghalladher by the Congress Ministry in the Frontier province and calling upon the Congress Ministry immediately to release all persons arrested, institute an enquiry into the "excesses" of the Nawab of Toru and concede the just demands of the peasants. Several allegations were made against the Frontier Government by speakers, which were vigorously rebutted by Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier of the Frontier Province, who defended his Government's action in connection with the agrarian agitation.

Before discussion on the resolution had concluded, the conference adjourned until further notice in view of the necessity to vacate the pandal for the A. I. C. C. session.

Earlier, the Conference passed a resolution emphatically reiterating the demand for immediate release of all Political prisoners, internees and State prisoners throughout the country. Another resolution urged on the members of legislature to take necessary measures to repeal all repressive laws.—A. P.

SEVEN PERSONS DROWNED

MADRAS, Sept. 24.

Seven persons, including three women and two children are feared to have been drowned, when a bullock cart overturned throwing the occupants into the flooded Bukkaraya Samudram tank near Anantapur.

Three persons managed to escape, while two children were saved by the cart driver. It is feared that the rest have been drowned.—A. P.

PRAYER HALL FOR HARIJAN COLONY

Gandhiji Lays Foundation Stone

HARIJAN COLONY DELHI, Sept. 25.

Mahatma Gandhi laid the foundation-stone of a prayer hall in the Harijan Colony for Harijans to commemorate the memory of Janaki Bai, mother of Ramakrishan Das Chantivala.

A crowd of nearly 3,000 people was present to witness the ceremony.

As Mahatma Gandhi was observing silence, a message (written by him in Hindusthani was read out, in which Mahatma Gandhi said:

It is a matter of regret to me that on account of my silence, I cannot speak. It has become a conviction with me that after death, wealthy people spent large sums of money on unnecessary ceremony. But in this case it is not true. To-day's function therefore is very much appreciated by me.

Janaki Devi, mother of Chantivala was a pious lady. She passed away recently. Her sons have decided to erect a prayer hall in the Harijan Colony in her sacred memory. Their object is to serve the Harijans and they have taken a vow to serve the Harijans. With the permission of the organisers of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh they have decided to erect a prayer hall. I have been asked to lay the foundation-stone of this hall. I do this solemnly in your presence and hope that the students of the Harijan Colony and others will be benefited by this Hall and the cause of the Harijan may be served.

Immediately after the ceremony, members of the Congress Working Committee and the Premiers met at the Harijan Colony to resume discussion on the suggestion laid by Mahatma Gandhi for the purification and purging of Congress organisation.—A. P.

RETIREMENT OF MR. R. J. DUFF

General Manager Of New India Assurance Co.

On the 1st October next Mr. R. J. Duff, the present General Manager of the New India Assurance Co., Ltd., proceeds to England on leave preparatory to retirement. He came to India in "North British and Mercantile" "North British and Mercantile" and in the following year took up the position of the Fire and Marine Manager of the then newly-founded New India Assurance Co., Ltd. The Company was sponsred by the Tatas with an idea to give to the world an Indian insurance company doing all classes of business which from the point of view of security would be equal to the leading companies of other nations.

The task of establishing this new Indian enterprise fell on Mr. Duff's shoulders. He began in a modest way with a small office and one clerk—but very soon built up for the "New India" an organisation which began to make its presence felt not merely in India, but in the Far East and other countries abroad. To-day the "New India" has world-wide business operations.

During the long period of his connection with the New India Assurance Co., Mr. Duff has acted as the spokesman and champion of Indian Insurance. He was one of the founders and first President of the Indian Insurance Delegation, as also the Indian Insurance Companies Association, and spared no efforts in preaching the gospel of "Buy Indian" in insurance.

Lucknow Shias and Muslim League

LUCKNOW, Sept. 24.

At a meeting of the Shias of Lucknow held under the Anjuman Tahaffuz Huquq-i-Islam, Nawab Hussain Ali Khan presiding, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas the Muslim League has not so far safeguarded the political and religious rights of the Shias and whereas its present policy is contrary and injurious to the interests of the country, this meeting unequivocally refuses to acknowledge its representative character and expresses no confidence in it."—United Press.

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.—Mr. F. E. James, M.L.A. (Central) has been appointed Acting Governor of the 89th District of the Rotary International (Afghanistan, India, Burma and Ceylon) in the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Phiroze Setnna.—United Press.

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Syt. Shankarrao Deo, Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya, and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj arrive at Harijan Colony, Delhi, to attend the Congress Constitutional Sub-Committee meeting.

'MANTRA' OF

Non-Violence For India's Rescue

Munshi Garlands Mahatma's Portrait And Unfurls Congress Flag At Gowalia Tank Maidan

Before a large gathering, the Hon. Mr. K. M, Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, Bombay, performed the flag-hoisting ceremony at Gowalia Tank Maidan, on Sunday morning.

The ceremony was preceded by the garlanding of the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi, when Desh Sevikas sang national songs.

Different volunteers' corps of the city, lining themselves up in semi-circles, did "namaskar" to the portrait.

Flag salutation ceremony being over, the "March Past" began—Desh Sevikas leading—to the accompaniment of the Band.

A large number of people watched the volunteers' rally, as the volunteers of different local organisations, filed along in platoons on the maidan ground.

'MANTRA' OF NON-VIOLENCE.

Unfurling the tri-colour, Mr. Munshi remarked that the world to-day was on the brink of a general conflagration. It was impossible to predict what would be in store for the world, if such an eventuality were to come to pass.

But India, in his opinion, had adopted the right way. Mahatma Gandhi had given the nation a new "mantra" of non-violence, which had worked like an elixir. As that "mantra" was universally practised by our countrymen, the nation would march from success to success in her fight for self-determination. And the moment the spirit of violence was allowed to creep into Congress ranks, its strength would be on a downward trend. The A.I.C.C. he hoped would lay down a definite policy to enhance the strength of Congress through the "mantra" of Ahimsa and by fighting violence in the country.

In this connection, the speaker cited the example of Germany which he remarked had brushed aside all considerations of humanity. The war-lust and the parade of brute force would inevitably lead the world on to the edge of a precipice.

As far as Congress and India were concerned, the path for them was clear. Mahatma Gandhi had already chalked out the path for them. If they were to tread that path in increasing numbers, their avowed goal would certainly be nearer to a considerable degree.

To-day Congress was in power in eight Provinces. That fact vindicated the strength and power of the Congress which adopted non-violence as its sheet-anchor.

India as 'Gandhi Jayanti.'

It is the duty of every Indian who holds Mahatma Gandhi in esteem and reverence to do something during this period which is most dear to him. Nothing is more dear to Gandhiji's heart than to encourage hand-spinning and weaving so that the starving millions of India may get some food. He would like to see every Indian clad in Khaddar. The popularisation and spread of Khadi, therefore, form a principal part of the programme during Gandhi Jayanti and it is upto every Indian to do his best in this direction.

It is gratifying to note that Khadi work has already made considerable progress. The number of spinners the number of villages served the quantity of production and the sales have all increased considerably. It has however, been brought to my notice that the sales have not kept pace with the increasing production with the result that there is accumulation of stock. I appeal to every Indian to make a serious effort to help to exhaust this stock so that relief can be extended to a very much larger number of people.

GANDHI JAYANTI & INDIA'S DUTY

Bombay Premier's Appeal For Popularisation Of Khadi

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, Bombay Province, has issued the following appeal on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti.

The birth-day of our beloved leader Mahatma Gandhi falls on the 21st September and the period between 21st September and 2nd October is celebrated throughout

BOMBAY-TRIVANDRUM AIR SERVICE

Tatas' Bombay-Trivandrum service will reopen commencing with the southbound flight to Trivandrum on Monday the 31st October 1938 and the northbound flight leaving Trivandrum on Sunday the 1st November 1938.

The time-table of the above service will be as under:—

SOUTHBOUND

Dep. Bombay: Monday 06-30 hrs. Arr. Goa: Monday 08-35 hrs. Dep. Goa: Monday 09-05 hrs. Arr. Cannanore: Monday 11-10 hrs. Dep. Cannanore: Monday 11-40 hrs. Arr. Trivandrum: Monday 13-45 hrs. Dep. Trivandrum: Tuesday 09-20 hrs. Arr. Trichinopoly: Tuesday 11-20 hrs.

NORTHBOUND.

Dep. Trichy: Tuesday 12-00 hrs. Arr. Trivandrum: Tuesday 13-40 hrs. Dep. Trivandrum: Wednesday 08-00 hrs. Arr. Cannanore Wednesday 10-05 hrs. Dep. Cannanore Wednesday 10-35 hrs. Arr. Goa: Wednesday 12-40 hrs. Dep. Goa: Wednesday 13-10 hrs. Arr. Bombay: Wednesday 15-15 hrs.

The above line connects at Trichinopoly with the Karachi-Colombo main line.

BOMBAY-DELHI AIR SERVICE

Tatas' Bombay-Delhi service will reopen commencing with the Northbound flight to Delhi on Monday the 7th November 1938 and the Southbound flight leaving Delhi on Tuesday the 8th November 1938.

The time-table of the above service will be as under:—

SOUTHBOUND

Dep. Delhi: Sun. and Tues. 06-30 hrs. Arr. Gwalior: Sun. and Tues. 07-55 hrs. Dep. Gwalior: Sun. and Tues. 08-15 hrs. Arr. Bhopal: Sun. and Tues. 09-55 hrs. Dep. Bhopal: Sun. and Tues. 10-15 hrs. Arr. Indore: Sun. and Tues. 11-50 hrs. Dep. Indore: Sun. and Tues. 11-25 and Arr. Bombay: Sun. and Tues. 13-55 hrs.

NORTHBOUND

Dep. Bombay: Mon. and Thur. 06-30 hrs. Arr. Indore: Mon. and Thur. 09-00 hrs. Dep. Indore: Mon. and Thur. 09-20 hrs. Arr. Bhopal Mon. and Thur. 10-10 hrs. Dep. Bhopal: Mon. and Thur. 10-30 hrs. Arr. Gwalior: Mon. and Thur. 12-10 hrs. Dep. Gwalior: Mon. and Thurs. 12-30 hrs. and Arr. Delhi: Mon and Thur. 13-55.

SMOOTH SAILING OF PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

Prof. Pardasani On Working Of Congress Governments

"Though signs that the special powers of the Governors are not dead are not wanting, yet by their very insignificance, it should be said, more or less, that responsible Government is at present in vogue; particularly in the Congress Provinces it has been very nearly achieved" said Prof. N. S. Pardasani, speaking on 'Provincial Autonomy' at an Adult Education Lecture at the Wilson College, on Saturday evening Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, presided.

After explaining the various implications in the Government of India Act which gave wide discretionary powers to the Governor-General and the Provincial Governors, and made them independent of their Cabinets in certain respects, the lecturer said that the present state of general satisfaction in regard to the Provincial Autonomy, was due to the fight for 'assurances' put up by the Congress primarily. Whatever usages had been established by the Congress, during the short span of a year of working the Provincial Autonomy, could not be raised to the status of conventions. If the Congress Ministries were carrying on fairly well, it was due to their accepting office, being fully aware of the limitations. Assurances, did not mean a 'Magna Charta' to the Congress, but were only restricted to the special poweds. The stiff attitude of the Congress in the U.P. and Bihar crisis and the Orissa episode had only strengthened the Congress. It demonstrated, whaever the letter of the law, a popular and powerful party could hold its own. Apart from the strength of the Congress, another important factor that helped in the general smooth sailing in Provinces was the constitutional mentality on the part of the Congress. In case the Congress took to Civil Disobedience or Non-Cooperation, violent or non-violent, the trend would be different. Under the circumstances and even otherwise there was no radical difference of outlook since the Congress was dominated by the right-wing of the Congress which was (in the economic sense) pro-capitalist, and as such there was no radical programme. The difference was not fundamental.

NO FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCE.

OTHER HELPFUL FACTORS.

Another circumstance that helped was the Congress non-interference in the States. Lastly the Congress had not decided its definite outlook towards the Federation whether to fight it tooth and nail, or not?, which policy also helped.

In conclusion the lecturer said that the growth in provinces of constitutionalism, depended on extra constitutional factors of a nature—political, economic, national and concerning the strength of minorities. The international situation was also a factor in favour of a smooth sailing policy in India by Britain.

Before concluding, the lecturer sounded a note of warning that in tightening its control over the Provinces, the Congress Parliamentary Board was striking a blow at Democracy and Responsible Government thereby, though the policy in general should be welcomed as long as it did strive towards a unified National objective.

Khar "Ramas" In A Procession

"In celebration of Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti under the auspices of Khar Congress Committee nearly hundred 'Ramas' of Khar all clad in Gandhi caps carrying National Flag and a photo of Mahatma Gandhi in front, marched in a procession on all the roads of Khar at 10-30 p. m., on Friday.

The members of the Congress Committee were also in the procession. The favourite slogans were "Get up, Rise and Be United", "Give us half-holiday on Sunday" and intermittent cries of "Gandhiji-ki-j a i", "Balasaheb Kher-ki-jai", etc.

After going round Khar for an hour, the processionists came to Laxmi Nagar Pavellian from which they had started. After a small address from Sjt. Vasant Wandrekar the procession ended."

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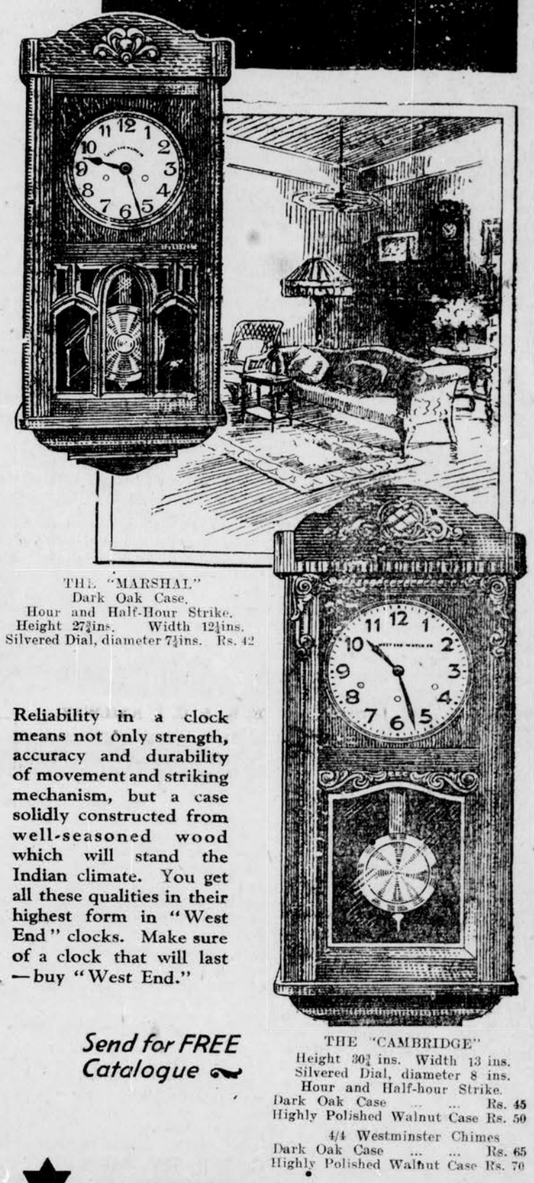

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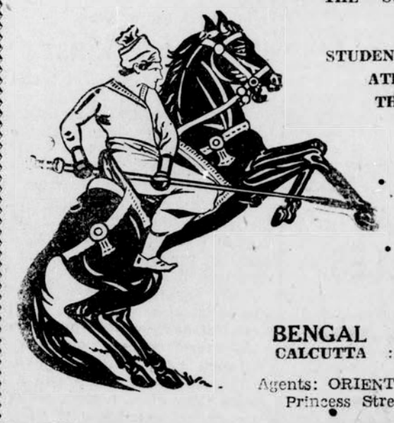

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BATTLE ROYAL OVER FEDERAL ISSUE

(Continued from page 1)

sympathy and support of a large body of the electorate. He referred to the use of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and Section 124 in Madras and Mahatma Gandhi's support of the action of the Madras Government. He concluded that his Amendment sought to emphasize the supreme need for the continuance of the struggle for the attainment of independence through direct action.

A LOOPHOLE

Maulana Hafiz Rahman who supported the amendment of Mian Ahmed Deen, said that in spite of the good working of the Congress Ministries, it had to be admitted that the struggle for independence had slackened. The last paragraph of the resolution left a loophole for the Congress to accept the Federal Scheme with or without modifications and the Speaker was anxious that no such loophole should be left

CREATE DEADLOCK

Mr. M. N. Roy moved an amendment seeking the deletion of the last para of the resolution and adding a clause demanding the creation of deadlocks by the Congress Ministries by resignation and subsequently Congress Legislators refusing to co-operate with the new Governments which would come into power. The Speaker believed in the right of the country to have its own Constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly. He was for the creation of deadlocks and thus breaking the provisional part of the Government of India Act, as the Federal part was dependent on it. Unless they made this clear in the resolution, it would not be satisfactory. The present resolution was vague on this subject and thus left a convenient loophole for the Congress to accept the Federation. It was now left to the Working Committee to interpret the resolution and thus enable itself to accept Federation.

FIGHT COMPROMISE

Mr. Dutt Majumdar moved a third amendment suggesting that the A.I.C.C. should decide on the starting of an All-India campaign against the continuance of the present Central Government and acceptance of the Federal Scheme and fix a day for this purpose. The British Government was bound to make an amendment here and an amendment there to satisfy India so that it could obtain the support of the Congress in the coming war. There was already a move to secure amendments to the Federal Scheme with a view to accepting it. Such a move was fraught with serious consequences and should be stoutly fought.

CRISIS, ONLY WAY

Swami Sahajanand, supporting Mr. Majumdar's amendment, held that if people like Mr. Satyamurti had their way, the Federal Scheme with slight modifications would be accepted by the Congress. He would welcome a crisis, as a crisis alone would bring power at the Centre and to the people.

Mr. Narsingh Rao moved the next amendment seeking the deletion of the last paragraph of the resolution. He said that the A. I. C. C. was powerless to render a new orientation to the Haripura resolution on Federation. If they wanted to amend the Haripura resolution, they should call a special session of the Congress for the purpose.

LUCKY SATYAMURTI

Supporting Mr. Majumdar's amendment, Prof. Ranga said that they were being repeatedly reminded of the possibility of a crisis, without any effort being made to face and to prepare them to face it confidently. He added that Mr. Satyamurthi was very lucky inasmuch as the Congress was ever willing to follow his advice. He wanted the Congress to work Provincial Autonomy and it was being worked. Now he wanted the Congress to work the Federal Scheme, if it were improved in certain respects and the result was this resolution on Federation. So when they wanted complete Responsible Government in the States, there was no mention of it in the resolution.

START BIG AGITATION

Dr. Ahmed supporting the first Socialist amendment welcomed the improvement noticeable in the Haripura Resolution. But the speaker doubted if the last paragraph would not lead one to the conclusion that the Congress would be prepared to accept the Federal Scheme if certain amendments were made. They could by the state of conditions in India, come to the conclusion that the country was ready for a big step forward. Conditions outside the country were also in favour of such a step forward. British Imperialism to-day was not in a position to take the offensive.

Could they, in view of all these, think of compromises? He urged the Congressmen to start a countrywide agitation against Federation and acceptance of any compromise on this issue.

NO CLEAR LEAD

Mr. Sanyal supporting Mr. M. N. Roy's amendment said that if they wanted to prepare the country for revolution they should place before the masses some concrete programme to that end from now. He criticised the Congress Working Committee for not giving a clear lead as to how the masses were to be prepared for a struggle based on revolutionary lines.

ARGUMENT FOR RESOLUTION

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai remarked that his task had been lightened by the fact that most of the movers of Socialist amendments, who were expected to put forward their case in a uniform manner had cancelled each other's statements. Mr. Sanyal, while opposing the official resolution, argued more effectively for it than any genuine supporter thereof could, when he said that provincial elections and office acceptance had awakened the country more than any number of crisis or twenty years of talk could have done. In other words, Mr. Sanyal had applauded the constitutional struggle and acceptance of office. The main charge, the Speaker continued, against the Working Committee's resolution was its last paragraph and it was argued that it showed the unwillingness of the Working Committee to launch Satyagraha and carry on the struggle. What harm was there, Mr. Bhulabhai asked, if the Congress indicated that it was loath to fight, if a fight could be avoided and it could attain its goal without a fight?

BASELESS SUSPICION

Replying to the debate, Babu Rajendra Prasad said that the chief criticism levelled against the official resolution was that it did not indicate the way to resist Federation in its proposed form. The resolution, he pointed out, clearly indicated that if the British Government tried to impose the Federal Scheme, as adumbrated in the Government of India Act, the Provincial Congress Governments would obstruct it with all resources at their command. He wanted to know what more was wanted in the nature of a lead on the question. Various amendments moved did not introduce any new points, but only elaborated certain things already contained in the official resolution. He wanted to give the lie to the suspicion somehow caused by the last para of the resolution that the Congress wanted to accept Federation, which he characterised as baseless. He also assured the audience that the Congress did not necessarily want to avoid a crisis.

ALL AMENDMENTS LOST

All the four amendments to the Working Committee's resolution then being rejected by overwhelming majorities, the A.I.C.C. adopted the official resolution. Only six people opposed it.

G. I. P. RY. MEN SUPPORT PROTEST STRIKE MOVE

At the annual meeting of the G.I.P. Railwaymen, held at R.M. Bhat High School, Parel, on Sunday, a resolution supporting the decision of the B.P.T.U.C. to have a "Protest Strike" on October 17, in all trades and industries affected by the Bombay Trades Disputes Bill, was adopted.

Mr. M. G. Mande presided.

The Chairman narrated the difficulties and grievances of Railway workers.

One of the speakers at the meeting hoped that the Union, which boasted, at present, 9,000 members, would bring within its fold 20,000 Railway workers.

PROTEST AGAINST TRADE DISPUTES BILL

BOMBAY: Sept. 25.

The one-day strike declared by the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress as a protest against the Trade Disputes Bill introduced in the Bombay Legislative Assembly will come off on October 17, according to the decision of the Council of Action at a meeting held to-night.

The Council at their meeting to-night also decided to hold a general rally of all the trades of the Presidency on October 2. The Council have also appointed an Organising Committee and a Finance Committee besides a General Committee consisting of the following leaders to supervise the preparations for the strike:

Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, S. V. Parulekar, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, K.N. Joglekar, S. A. Dange, R.S. Nimbkar, S. H. Mirajkar, S. G. Joshi (M.L.A.), R. A. Khedgikar (M.L.A.), S. H. Jhabvala (M.L.A.) S. G. Patkar, B. T. Randive, Godhibhai Gokhale, Miss Godaveri Gokhale, D. V. Pradhan, Menon and Madke Bhuva.—United Press.

(Continued from Col 7)

curring in the first part of the resolution.

Mr. Kameswarrao sought through another amendment to substitute the paragraphs dealing with Hyderabad with the following:—

"The A.I.C.C. supports the demand of the people of Hyderabad for immediate withdrawal of the Ordinances recently promulgated and for unhampered right to carry on their political movement".

Another member moved an amendment asking British Indians to help the States' people as much as possible.

All the amendments having been thrown out the original resolution was carried by a large majority.

Sardar Patel who was occupying the Chair then said that if the House did not object, he wished to move the following important resolution from the Chair:—

"In the event of war breaking out in Europe the A.I.C.C. delegates its powers to the Working Committee to deal with the situation as it arises from time to time."

As Mr. Masani wanted to move an amendment, consideration of this resolution was postponed to to-morrow.

The following resolution was moved from the chair and passed:—

"Since the Haripura Congress condemned the decision of Great Britain as Mandatory Power to bring about the partition of Palestine in the teeth of the opposition of the Arabs and the appointment of a Commission to carry out this project, the A.I.C.C. regrets to find that the same policy is still being pushed with vigour and relentlessness. The A.I.C.C. protests against the reign of terror that has now almost assumed the form of war between the British and the Arabs of Palestine. The A.I.C.C. trusts that Britain would be well advised in revoking its present policy and leave the Jews and Arabs to amicably settle the issues between them and appeals to the Jews not to take shelter behind British Imperialism."

The House then adjourned till half past four to-morrow afternoon.—A.P.

WESTERN INDIA BADMINTON

D'Silva And Mrs. Nariman Win Final

The final of the mixed doubles and the semi-finals of the men's singles of the Bombay Presidency Badminton Championships were decided at the Bombay Ghymkhana on Sunday. R. D'Silva and Mrs. Nariman were fully extended by R. N. Kanga and Miss Vimadalal before winning the mixed doubles title after three sets.

The losers won the first game, but fared poorly in the second scoring only 4 points to their opponents' 15. The third game was a ding-dong struggle to the end. The pairs were level at 11, after which Kanga and Miss Vimadalal missed their service turn without scoring. D'Silva played an excellent game at this stage to win the game at 15-11.

Gomes was beaten by Kanga in the semi-final of the men's singles in straight games. There were many interesting rallied in this match, and Gomes's tricky returns drew frequent applause. Kanga was steadiness itself from start to finish and won the match more on account of Gomes's faults than through his own brilliance.

R. D'Silva won his first game against Patwardhan without exerting himself, but in the second, Patwardhan dominated play, and meeting D'Silva at his own game beat him 18-13, after being 13-13. In the final game, however, D'Silva swept his opponent off his feet with his flawless placing and accurate smashes to win the game at 15-1.

The following are the results:—

MIXED DOUBLES

(Final)

R. D'Silva and Mrs. Nariman beat R. N. Kanga and Miss Vimadalal 12-15, 15-4, 15-11.

MEN'S SINGLES

(Semi-finals)

R. N. Kanga beat C. Gomes 15-7, 15-6.

Rt D'Silva beat G. D. Patwardhan 15-4, 13-18, 15-1.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

6-15 p. m.—Final: Men's Singles—R. N. Kanga vs. R. A. D'Silva.

6-45 p. m.—Final: Ladies Singles—Mrs. J. N. Kerr vs. Miss Vacha.

7-15 p. m.—Final: Men's Doubles—R. A. D'Silva and H. M. Frenchman vs. B. I. Jacob and J. Nazareth.

8 p. m.—Distribution of Prizes by Lt.-Col. W. H. Hammond.

Land Revenue Revision

Bombay Govt.'s New Plans

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE).

POONA: September 25.

A fresh land revenue settlement for the entire Province, based on new principles, is under contemplation of the Government of Bombay. Unlike as in the past, the Congress Government propose to bring before the Legislature a Bill laying down the principle of new settlements to be enforced in all 150 and odd Talukas within the coming five years.

Hitherto revenue settlements were decided upon by Executive according to the rules laid down in the Land Revenue Code. The Congress Government obviously feels that the Legislature should give its seal of approval to the new principle, which is going to affect the Exchequer of the Province.

As at present contemplated it would mean the reduction of land revenue income by about seventy-five lakhs when new settlement has come into force all over the province. This is certainly moving in the direction of fulfilling the promise, given to the electorate by Congress.

THE MAXIMUM INCREASE.

The proposed measure, which will be brought before the Legislature very shortly, will it appears, lay down that in no case could land revenue be increased to more than 33 per cent. It also lays down that the new settlement should be brought into force in entire province immediately irrespective of the fact that in some talukas there has been settlements only ten or fifteen years ago. When the new revenue settlement is enforced in the entire province it would mean decrease of land revenue in most of Talukas. In certain Talukas however it might mean increased taxation to a certain extent. The net result would be that land revenue income from province would be reduced by about 75 lakhs of rupees.

MAKING GOOD THE DEFICIT.

Now the question arises as to how the Congress Government is going to make good the deficit. What with prohibition and other nation-building activities, there is already an increased drain of the exchequer. There are two or three suggestions in the air which the Congress Ministry has taken into consideration. What they ultimately propose to do is difficult to say. All the same suggestions are tempting enough. Firstly it is suggested that if a tax were to be levied on agricultural income of alienated landowners the Government could easily make up the deficit through reduction in land revenue income. But what about deficit due to prohibition policy?

TAX ON LANDLORDS

Well, there is another suggestion which Government is likely to accept. There are thousands of landlords in the Presidency, who by doing nothing but just asserting their rights as proprietors of lands which are tilled by tenants derive bumper incomes. Many of them say that they are interested in their land and spend on its improvement. They are interested in land only so far it concerns their receiving rents from tenants and not further. It appears that landlords in the Province could be found in thousands who are miles away from their lands and pay just two-and-a-half rupees revenue to Government for every 100 rupees they receive as rent. Now, why should they not be made to pay a bit of that huge income to the State? Taxation on certain amount of rent received by landlords under certain conditions is not an improbability.

DID THEY CAUSE OBSTRUCTION?

33 Accused Acuitted '

A judgment of considerable importance was delivered on Friday evening by Mr. Royal, Hon. Presidency Magistrate in passing orders in the case in which several persons stood charged with causing obstruction in front of the Excelsior Cinema. Though there were several cases, the Magistrate said he would pass a general judgment as the evidence in all the cases was similar.

The magistrate prefaced his judgment remarking that there were several points which ought to be clarified. Regarding the question of picketing, he remarked that picketing in itself was not unlawful but when it developed into obstruction, it became an offence. It was, he thought the duty of the police not only to detect crime but to prevent it as well. Lastly he was of the opinion that the police had the right to arrest persons when they caused obstruction.

With these general considerations before him, he discussed the facts of the case. Persons arrested, he stated could be included in three categories. Some persons were arrested because they sat on the public road and caused obstruction. They were clearly guilty of causing obstruction. 23 persons were found guilty under this head. As for the offence, the magistrate remarked that it was a petty one and therefore sentenced each of them to pay a fine of Re. 1 or in default one day's simple imprisonment.

Then there were persons who were arrested at the entrance of the cinema. It was doubtful whether they actually caused obstruction. The magistrate therefore gave them the benefit of a doubt, and acquitted 13 persons.

It was also doubtful whether 20 persons arrested at the Cinema Gate had actually caused obstruction. They were also acquitted.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 338.6 metres (886 kc|s)

a.m.

7 Morning Notes. 7-10 Ghazals from Lachhi Ram. 7-50 Indu Bhushan Deb. 7-55 Popular music. 8-5 Classical music. 8-40 News in English. 8-50 In Hindustani. Noon.

12 Musical Cocktail.

p.m.

1 Agra request programme. 1-40 Hawaiian music. 6 Instrumental parade. 6-20 Popular Geets. 6-50 Classical music. 7-5 Shankarabai. 7-30 For villagers only. 8 Selected Ghazals. 8-15 Economic Depressions, talk in Hindustani by S. M. Yahya. 8-30 Meri Kahani, play in Hindustani. 9-15 News, weather report, in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Popular music. 10 If I were twenty and one again, talk by J. K. Cowley. 10-15 Classical music. 10-55 News

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)

a.m.

7 to 9 and 12 noon to 2 p.m. As in Delhi I.

60 metres (4,995 kc|s)

p.m.

6 Classical music. 6-25 Dance tune. 6-30 On Wings of Song. 7 Light music. 7-30 For the Highgrows. 8 Selected Ghazals. 6-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 9-45 Orchestral Concert. 10 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 Orchestral Concert (Contd.). 10-55 News.

Bombay—I Programme

V U B 244 metres (1,231 kc|s)

a.m.

8 You asked for it. 8-45 Gramophone records.

p.m.

1 Market rates, announcements. 1-5 Recorded music. 2 Panditrao Nagarker. 2-30 Saturday's Talk. 2-45 Geets. 2-55 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 3 B. R. Deodhar.

p.m.

5-30 Classics of Common clay. 5-40 Jaltarang solo. 5-50 Bhajan. 5-55 Rhythm of Reeds. 6-5 B. R. Deodhar. 6-25 Ragmala. 6-35 Alla Rakha. 7 To Bhumijan. 7-45 Commercial news. 8 Short story of day (Gujarati). 8-15 Manibai Manji and Party. 8-30 Malhar on Sarangi. 8-35 Panditrao Nagarker. 9 News (Hindustani). 9-15 A Garba recital. 9-30 News. 9-45 Slaves of Destiny. 10 Symphony Night. 10-30 Ken Mac and his Dance Band.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc|s)

a.m.

8 to 9 and 1 p.m. Same as in Bombay I.

TRANSMISSION III.

61 metres (4,905 kc|s)

5-30 p.m. Same as in Bombay I.

CONGRESS AND INDIAN STATES

(Continued from page 1).

tyamurthi said that it emphasised the happenings in Travancore and mentioned Travancore by name. It would be clear to any one that the resolution was very guarded in its wording, regarding the accepting of statements of both the Travancore Government and States Congress. The resolution appealed to the Travancore Durbar to give an assurance that all constitutional activities would be allowed in connection with agitation for Responsible Government under the aegis of the Maharaja. The resolution asked for the appointment of a Committee to explore the possibilities of Responsible Government. There was nothing wrong in this. The resolution demanded an impartial enquiry into the happenings as that was the only modern method of settling a quarrel between two sets of people.

In his opinion, the resolution was a very moderate one calculated to bring about peaceful conditions in Travancore. Sir Ramaswami was an able statesman, and the speaker hoped he would rise to the occasion and accept the hand of friendship offered by the Congress and abandon his present policy.

HYDERABAD BAN

The second part of the resolution dealt with the ban imposed by the Hyderabad Durbar against all political activities on the ground of communalism. This statement he said had been stoutly challenged by the people of Hyderabad. Mr. Satyamurthi trusted that the Hyderabad Durbar would take advantage of a friendly warning and withdraw the ban.

ASSURANCE TO PRINCES

The last part of the resolution explained the Congress Policy of non-interference and extended the hand of friendship to the Princes who, the speaker hoped, would not ignore this fact. The resolution assured the continuance of the Indian Princes provided that they rose to the occasion and conceded the people's demand with regard to responsible Government. Mr. Satyamurthi concluded:

"This is a glorious opportunity offered to Their Highnesses by the Congress and I hope they will take full advantage of this and come to terms with their own subjects."

Acharya Kripalani formally seconded the resolution.

STATE PEOPLE'S HEROISM.

Professor Ranga moved an amendment adding a rider congratulating the subjects of Mysore, Kashmir, the States in Orissa, Rajputana, Central India and the Punjab on the heroism and self-sacrifice they had shown in initiating and conducting mass struggles for democratic rights and Responsible Government and in forming their own organisation to lead those struggles. Prof. Ranga realised that present day Congress could not fight the Princes directly, but it could certainly applaud the State subjects who put up fights on their own initiative. Prof. Ranga urged the All-India Congress Committee to do what Mahatma Gandhi had done in his 'Harijan' article.

KAMALADEVI'S AMENDMENT.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya moved another amendment which sought to replace the words "explore possibilities of granting Responsible Government" by the words "devise means of early establishment of Responsible Government." These words, she said, related to the appointment of a Committee mentioned in the first part of the resolution. Mrs. Kamaladevi also moved the deletion of the last paragraph of the resolution and substitution of the following:—

"The A.I.C.C. expresses its admiration for and sympathy with the people's struggle in these States for Responsible Government and consistently with its resources resolves to help the people in every way open to the Congress under the Haripura resolution."

TOO LATE IN DAY.

She thought that it was too late in the day to think of "exploring possibilities" of Responsible Government in Travancore whose people were advanced in every way. By promising Congress help to the States' subjects, she argued, the Congress would establish complete unity in India by bringing about organic contact between the people in the two Indias. India's struggle was comprehensive and could not be cut up. At any rate, the Congress should not encourage such artificial divisions. Mrs Kamaladevi thought that it was idle for the Congress to make constant moral appeals to the State Rulers who "are excelling their imperialist and bureaucratic masters in suppressing popular movements." She contended that there was no infringement of truth and non-violence in expressing admiration for the States subjects' struggles.

ALL AMENDMENTS LOST

Mr. Bidhan Day moved an amendment seeking to delete the words "if it is to be believed" oc-

(Continued in Col 3)

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HENRY O'NEILL
Screen Play by Edward Chodorov
Directed by George B. Seitz
Produced by Jack Cummings
A Metro Goldwyn Mayer picture

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asho Shud 3, 1994
Muslim: Shaban 1, 1357
Parsi: Farvardin 21, 1308
Hightide: 1.12, 13.11
Lowtide: 7.04, 19.15
Sunrise: 6h 28m
Sunset: 6h 33m

THE BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Mr. Harjiwan K. Mehta Jt. Gen. Sec. Indian Section T. S. will lecture in English in the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday), the 26th instant at 6-30 p.m.

Subject:—Self-Education, Self-Discipline and Self-Examination.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Mr. Joshi and Mr. M. Desai will meet their students in 'Banking' and 'Photography' at the University, South Wing to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. Other classes for the day will be held as usual

BOMBAY HINDU SABHA

A meeting of the people in Kamathipura will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m., at the Telagu Munurwar Hall, Maritmma Devi's Temple, Kamathipura, to consider the situation of the Hindus in the Nizam State. Br. V. D. Savarkar, President, All-India Hindu Sabha, has kindly consented to address the meeting.

NAVARATRA MAHOTSAVA AT ANDHERI

To-day (Monday) third day of the Navaratra Mahotsava will be performed under the presidentship of Seth Chandulal J. Bhatt in Sheth Madhawdas A. High School at 9 p.m. Programme: Mimicry and Music by Master Dulia and Party.

THE SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

To-day (Monday) the third day of "Navarathri Celebrations' organized by the Ladies Section of the S. I. Association, there will be a music entertainment in the Asthika Samaj, Matunga, by Miss Namagiri Raghavan on Veena, Mrs. Alamelumangai—Vocal and Mr. R. Parameswara Iyer on Mridangam between 8-30 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE GROUP

A Lunch has been arranged by the I. P. Group for members and guests at the Cricket Club of India on Saturday, October 1. The subscription per head for this lunch has been fixed at Rs. 2. Members wishing to join are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretaries of the Group (107 Esplanade Road, Fort) before the 28th instant.

COSMOGENESIS, DIVISION OF SOULS IN THE NISTI

At the Hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society, at Dady Seth House, 3rd Floor Cawasji Patel St., to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala Advocate will give his third discourse on the series on "Cosmogenesis —The division of Souls in the Nisti". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

EROS

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Private Life of Henry VIII". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—Jane Withers in "Checkers". Daily at 4 and 10 p.m. and on the stage Sadhona Bose at 6-30 p.m. only.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EROS—"The Lilac Domino". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Doctor Rhythm". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gramophone Singer." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poornima". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
METRO—"Yellow Jack". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dharti Mata". Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Alf's Button Afloat". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Kentucky Moonshine". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Lancer Spy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Having Wonderful Time". and "Russia In Exile". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vachan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Garden of Allah". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Cat." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Bahadur Kissan". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

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Closing Time: 10 p.m. (S.T.)

B.P.C.C.

THE BOMBAY FIELD-CLUB

Under the auspices of the Bombay Field-Club a Dinner will be held in honour of Rao Bahadur G. S. Sardesai on his completing the editing of the Peshwas' Daftar, at 7-30 p.m., on Saturday, 1st October 1938 in the Research Students' Room of the School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay. Those members of the Club and others who are interested are willing to join it are requested to give their names along with their subscriptions of Rs. 3 to Mr. I. B. Patel the Hon. Secretary of the Club at the University School of Economics and Sociology before 29th September 1938.

SYMPHONY CONCERT

The Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society will hold its 17th concert to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., at the C. J. Hall.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN SOUTH INDIAN SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the above Society, the following programme will be conducted in respect of "Navarathri Utsavam" to-day (Monday):—8-45 p.m. Brhamasri, Panchapakesa, Bhagavathar Vocal; Mr. S. Krishnaswamy, Violin; Mr. V. Krishnaier, Harmonium: Mr. V. A. Mani Iyer, Mridangam.

GOVERNMENT FELLOWSHIP LECTURE

Sir Jehangir Cooverji Coyajee, the Government Fellowship Lecturer of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute for the current year will deliver to-day (Monday) evening at 6 p.m., (S. T.), at Dr. Sir Jivanji Modi Memorial Hall of the Institute (134-136, Apollo Street, Fort) his third Government Fellowship Lecture on "The Round Table of King Kaikhusrau", when Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama, will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

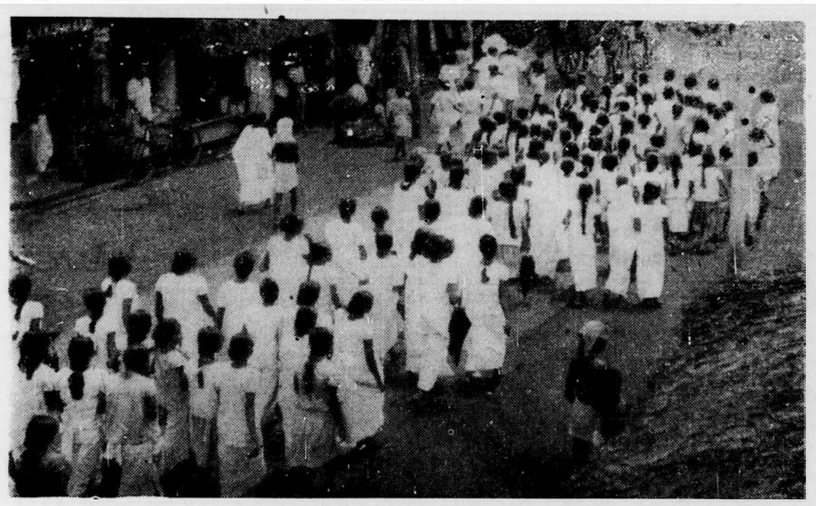
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES OF INDIA

The programme of the Bombay meeting of the National Institute of Sciences of India for to-day (Monday) is as under:—

10-0 a.m. to 12-45 p.m. Address by Dr. J. N. Ray and reading of papers; R. I. Sc. Room No. 32. 4-30 p.m. to 6-0 p.m. Formal Opening of the Symposium by the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University; Sir C. J. Hall (University). 6-30 p.m. Public Lecture by Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar on "How Chemistry can help Indian Industries"; Sir C. J. Hall (University.)

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Teli (Sahu Vaish) Maha Sabha, will be held on 8th and 9th October 1938 at Nanoo Singh's, Dharamshala, Teli Wara, Delhi.

THE CAPITOL Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



Procession of girl students of Kottayam (Travancore) who are on strike as a protest against the present repressive policy of the Government.

Wonder Of "Kick" Of Mahatma!

Mr. Munshi On Unique Achievements Of Congress *Despite Heavy Odds*

"There has been no other instance in history where, a country without arms, a poor conquered nation, has achieved so much in so short a time, by non-violent means alone, as India under the leadership of Gandhiji, has achieved during the past twenty years"

This index to the unique role of Mahatma Gandhi in the history of the world, was stressed by the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, while presiding over a "Jayanti" day meeting at C. P. Tank on Sunday night.

The meeting was organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and was addressed by Messrs. Motichand Kapadia, Manilal Seth, Yaswantrao Parulekar and Sunderdas Morarji.

When Mr. Munshi was about to address the meeting a small group of persons disturbed the meeting by raising slogans demanding the withdrawal of the Trade Disputes Bill now pending before the Bombay Assembly.

Mr. Munshi remarked that wherever he went he met with such demonstrations. As believers in Peace and Non-Violence they had to put up with such demonstrations. But the Ministry was not frightened by such demonstrations.

The Ahmedabad Labour Association established by Mahatmaji was a model worthy of emulation and was conducive to the happiness of labour.

EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Continuing Mr. Munshi referred to the European situation and the imminent threat of war. Germany flushed with pride was out to swallow Czechoslovakia. Since 1919 Germany had been subjected to every imaginable humiliation But since 1933 Hitler had been torn to shreds treaty after treaty. He could do because he was the symbol of United Germany. Similarly the strength of Mussolini lay in the support of united Italy.

Turning to Indian history, the speaker said, one could see that it was a long record of disputes and internecine quarrels. It was only to-day that the whole of India harkened to the voice of the Mahatma. To him belonged the distinction of bringing about a situation which had not happened for two thousand years.

To-day in India congress was in power in eight Provinces. The Congress Cabinets were controlled by the Working Committee of the Congress which was completely under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi. By obtaining from the Viceroy certain assurances as a condition of accepting offices Mahatma Gandhi had increased the measure of authority enjoyed by the Provincial Governments.

WONDER OF MAHATMA'S "KICK."

Referring to himself Mr. Munshi said that he was once a "black cap" or a convict. Now he had become a minister in charge of all the gaols and the police. Just as in the "Ramayana" the stone image of Ahalya had been brought to life by Rama, a "black cap" convict had been transformed into a white cap Minister by the "kick" of the Mahatma.

Mr. Munshi concluded by praying for the long-life and health of Gandhiji.

ALL POLITICALS MUST BE RELEASED

Mr. Jain's Resolution For A.I.C.C.

ANSARINAGAR, Sept. 24.

Mr. Bimal Parshad Jain, who was an accused in Delhi Conspiracy Case, has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the A. I. C. C.

"While expressing satisfaction at the fact that practically all the political prisoners have been released in the provinces with Congress Ministries and that thanks to the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi, the Bengal Government has released the Detenus and State Prisoners, this meeting of the A.I. C. C. cannot forget that a number of persons convicted for political offences are still rotting in jails, particularly in the Punjab and Bengal. The A. I. C. C. demands the release of those victims of imperialism and resolves that for securing their early release the Congress should do everything in its power.

"In the opinion of the A.I.C.C. the only way to the attainment of that purpose is that the Congress ministers in all the provinces present simultaneously to the Government of India the demand for the immediate release of all Political prisoners throughout the country and threaten to resign if the demand is not fulfilled. The Working Committee is hereby directed to see that the resolution is executed in the speediest possible manner."—A. P.

GANDHI JAYANTI

"B" Ward Programme

Bombay's leading woman Congress worker Smt. Perin Ben Captain will go round 'B' Ward locality hawking Khaddar and Khaddar Hundis at 12 noon, to-day. All workers of the Ward should be present at the time.

Also there will be a public meeting at Vadgadi at 8 p.m., when Sjt. Ghelabhai Pandey will give the performance of the newly composed national songs and, at the same place at 9 p.m., Sjt. Purshotamdas Kanji, will speak on 'Khadi and Gandhi Jayanti'. Sjt. Ganpatishanker Desai will preside.

A meeting of the representatives of all the leading business associations is called at Grain Merchants' Association at 5-15 p.m. to hasten the municipal enrolment of the business firms.

100 KILOMETRE CYCLE RACE

Irani Wins

The 100-kilometre cycle race arranged for Sunday, by the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association attracted six entrants, viz., E. N. Nariman, (last year's winner) R. I. Irani, Mistry, Hyderabadwala, Shankerbhao and Reubens. They started at Churchgate Station at 7-45 a. m., went through Queen's Road, Chaupatty and Marine Drive. Near the Churchgate Station there was a spill, Nariman, Irani and Mistry being concerned. Mistry was badly hurt and retired forthwith.

On the outward journey to Borivli Shankerbhao came down and he too retired. Nariman and Irani broke away from the others to finish neck to neck, Irani crossing the line a yard ahead of Nariman. Hyderabadwala came third and Reubens fourth.

The winner took 3 hours 13 minutes and 55 minutes to complete the distance, a new record for Bombay.

Knocked Down By Lorry And Killed

Kasinath Narain Shivalkar (aged 10) was knocked down by a lorry and killed on the spot on Saturday night at Supariabaug Road.

Gandhi Jayanti In Matunga

Procession And Public Meeting

Congressmen in Matunga observed Sunday as Gandhi Jayanti Day with great enthusiasm. Early in the morning a large procession with Mahatma Gandhi's portrait and National Flags started from the Post Office Corner and marched to Parel, singing national songs and shouting national slogans, to participate in the Flag Salutation arranged by the "F" Ward District Congress Committee.

Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, who unfurled the National Tricolour, described it as a universal flag and exhorted the people to rally round it.

After the Flag Salutation the procession was re-formed and marched back to Matunga, parading through Naigaum Chawls, Dadar and Hindu Colony. No important street was omitted.

PUBLIC MEETING

At 9 p.m. a largely attended public meeting was held at the Nappoo Hall. Mr. Umashankar Dixit, who presided, said that Mahatma Gandhi was no longer a mere individual. He had become an institution. He traced the history of the Indian struggle during the past quarter of a century and pointed out the unique contribution that Gandhiji had made for its development.

PLACE OF KHADI

Mr. Purushottam Kanji, Hon. Secretary of the A.I.S.A., who next addressed the meeting referred to the potentialities of Khaddar and the great work the Spinners' Association was doing. He refuted the argument that Khadi was not an uneconomic proposition. He quoted the League of Nations' Secretariat in regard to unemployment, and said that Russia alone had no unemployment and provided food for all. He attacked "Industrialise or Perish" slogan and slashingly criticised the ideas of "political economy" in operation at present.

Mr. Gopala Krishnan spoke in Tamil and exhorted the audience to follow Mahatma Gandhi. He was cheered and his speech was replete with humorous interludes.

Pandit Rajaram Pande stressed that aspect of Mahatma Gandhi's teachings which referred to Truth and Non-violence.

ECONOMICS & SCIENCE

The last speaker referred to the stirring speech of Gandhiji to members of the Working Committee in the course of which he had warned the Congress and the country against the entry of opportunists and place-hunters in the Congress with the acceptance of offices. The speaker warned the people not to be carried away by the external appearances, but to find out the truth about those who might seek their support.

The speaker then dwelt on Mr. Purushottam Kanji's reference to political economy and science and said that there was another side to the matter. The political economy to which Mr. Kanji made reference was based on profit motive. There was the critique of political economy, which was in operation in Russia. The result of that scheme had been admitted to have resulted in no unemployment and starvation. Similarly if science had produced instruments of slaughter and destruction, it had also advanced the world in many directions and brought humanity closer to each other.

Mr. Dixit then wound up the proceedings. The meeting terminated late at night.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1938

MENACE OF CHAMBERLAIN

When Mr. Chamberlain embarked upon his "winged mission" it was greeted as one of the greatest events in history. It certainly had the makings in it of a historic event. But the architect was Mr. Chamberlain. It has therefore all ended in a fiasco which would be highly ridiculous were it not painfully tragic. Mr. Chamberlain chased "peace" with the technique, peculiarly and very much his own, of "realism." He has achieved what "realism" deserved. For, what is the sum total of the British Premier's mission? Herr Hitler, having taken his measure, promptly raised his demands. Then further encouraged by Mr. Chamberlain's "realistic" services, not in the cause of peace but of the appeasement of Herr Hitler, the Fuehrer has now faced him with an ultimatum. At Nuremberg he claimed a plebiscite for the Sudetens. At Berchtesgaden he accepted—he must have chuckled with intense satisfaction—Mr. Chamberlain's voluntary offer of the cession of Sudetenland and added further demands on behalf of the other minorities. At Godesberg he has declared that Czechoslovakia must die peacefully by October 1 or he will murder her by force. Then, again, Mr. Chamberlain has stimulated into activity Poland, Hungary, and Italy. Signor Mussolini in his last two speeches—the insult to Britain will be obvious to all save Mr. Chamberlain—has publicly lined up with Herr Hitler not only for the Sudeten Germans but also for the head and body of Czechoslovakia.

Complete Failure

The International situation today is that Mr. Chamberlain has failed completely to avert war, that he has in fact contributed further to the inevitability of war and has actually set the Rome Berlin axis in warlike motion. The issue is now clear. Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini too, who has now entered the arena with demands against Czechoslovakia, call for complete surrender by the democracies within six days or they will fight. We advisedly say that they want complete surrender inspite of the German version of the Hitler memorandum because in the absence of any guarantee the next and almost immediate step would be for Germany and Italy to back Poland and Hungary with a similar ultimatum. All this is really very well-known to the democracies. The very important question, therefore, is: What will Mr. Chamberlain do? Will he try to evade and run away from the challenge of International Fascism again? Two very significant passages in Mr. Chamberlain's very recent utterances invest this question with grave urgency. On leaving Herr Hitler he insisted that "you cannot call it a complete breakdown." And when he reached London he declared that it was the duty of every one still to work for a peaceful solution of the crisis. Now there are only two ways left for achieving a 'peaceful' solution and avoiding a world war. The first is for Czechoslovakia to accept Her Hitler's one-sided ultimatum and thus proceed voluntarily to disappear from the world. This the Czechs are not going to do even if they have to fight Germany or International Fascism alone. The next alternative therefore is to isolate Czechoslovakia—to betray her as Abyssinia, China and Spain were betrayed—by putting pressure on the key Power, France.

The Greater Menace

For, if France goes to the aid of Czechoslovakia, Russia will automatically follow suit. And—this is the crux of the whole situation—once France has entered the fray Britain must inevitably join her. There is no escape from this certainty. And since Mr. Chamberlain realises it he will, we fear, do everything, from cajoling to bullying, first to force France to use her influence over Prague and next to stop her from honouring her obligations. M. Daladier's declarations and partial mobilisation by France do lead one to expect that France will at very long last take a firm and decisive stand. But we also believe that Mr. Chamberlain will strain every nerve to break French determination. It is this danger that is facing Europe and not the danger of an immediate war by Germany and Italy. A war deferred, in the circumstances demanded by the Fascist Power, is a war strengthened in its inevitability and enhanced in the magnitude of its terrible injury to the world.

Just Punishment

As was only to be expected, the All-India Congress Committee has passed the Working Committee's resolution on Dr. Khare, as amended by Mr. Balakrishna Sharma, who suggested disciplinary action against the Doctor. All other amendments to the resolution were rejected by huge majorities and the original resolution, as amended by Mr. Sharma, was opposed by only a dozen persons, Mr. Sharma's amendment having been carried by 151 votes against 61. The original resolution only approved of the Working Committee's action against Dr. Khare and added that his conduct since his resignation deserves the severest condemnation." The Committee evidently thought that condemnation by the A.I.C.C. was enough but the insistence by the House on disciplinary action is doubtless due to the open and systematic revolt that Dr. Khare is leading against the Congress authorities. His statement in the C. P. Legislative Assembly, his voting for an adjournment motion meant to censure the Government, and his statement issued on the eve of the A.I.C.C. meeting are acts so defiant towards all Congress authorities that the A.I.C.C. could not possibly ignore them without encouraging more indiscipline in congress ranks.

The question now is what disciplinary action the Working Committee will take. Perhaps the best course is for the Committee to call upon the C. P. Legislative Party and the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee to take such action as they deem fit in the light of the A.I.C.C. resolution. Of course, the action should not be vindictive and Dr. Khare should in any case be given reasonable time to explain his conduct and to make such amends as may yet be possible.

Land Revenue Reform

The public will welcome with delight the report of our Special Representative at Poona that the Government of Bombay have under contemplation a fresh land revenue settlement for the entire province based on new principles to be first approved by the Legislature. These principles will be the basis of a new Land Revenue Code under which the new revenue settlements will be made during the next five years. So long it was possible for the Government to increase the incidence of Land Revenue without the consent of the Legislature. That will not be possible hereafter. Even at the advent of the Mont-Ford Reforms the Joint Parliamentary Committee recommended that Land Revenue should be brought under the control of the Legislature and a Committee appointed by the Bombay Government a decade ago in accordance with a resolution of the Legislative Council urged an early adoption of this reform in the Presidency. But for obvious reasons the Government did not carry out the recommendation.

The present Government, however, are fully accountable to the Legislature for every revenue they collect and are also bound by their election pledges to reduce the incidence of Land Revenue. The reform now under consideration was only a question of time and we trust it will not be unduly delayed. It is expected to reduce the total land revenue by Rs. 75 lakhs. How to find fresh sources of revenue to replace this loss as also that caused by prohibition is a pretty hard problem. But a Congress Government should be able to solve it soon enough with greater economy and more equitable forms of taxation.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent.)

The Colonial Office is considering once again the 40-year-old controversy who should pay for, and then who should own, the Kenya-Uganda Railway?

The story is an involved one, and owes its origin to the reluctance of Lord Salisbury to continue any form of British protection over Uganda. In the end Lord Salisbury's Government was forced to hold Uganda, and soon claimant demands were made for a railway from Mombasa. The House of Commons, after a good deal of heated discussion, agreed to advance on loan the necessary funds up to £3,000,000, which were soon found to be inadequate, and the cost reached £5,500,000.

In 1907 Mr. Churchill, then Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, told the House of Commons that the railway would belong to the Imperial Government when the debt was paid off. But the question of paying off this debt and who will take the profits from the railway has still to be decided.

"Hitler Weather"

The fact that the Nazi Party Congress has in most former years enjoyed brilliant weather has given rise to a new German legend—"Hitler weather."

Lucky the Rally has undoubtedly been in this respect, but some credit might go to the German meterological experts. For before the dates of Nuremberg and other major political gatherings are decided upon, the weather forecasters are earnestly consulted.

This year foreign journalists attending the Rally are to be segregated for the first time. Those from Italy and Japan have been allotted rooms in the best hotels, while the Press representatives of the democratic countries are being housed in a train. Here four second-class coaches and a restaurant car have to provide sleeping and working accommodation for some fifty British and American special correspondents.

Anglo-Phobia In Coscow

In the current issue of Mr. Vernon's Bartlett's "World Review," there is an account of a severe attack of Anglo-phobia in Moscow.

Russian mistrust of British policy, it reports, has blossomed forth in Soviet speeches and newspapers. Herr Hitler himself, by the commentators, is but a puppet in the hands of the British Government, which aims at suppressing the Russian Empire.

As Russia's newspapers are as rigidly controlled as Germany's (says Bartlett) the attitude can be taken as an official view. In Moscow, in other words, friendship with Britain is quite "off". The sentiment is certainly reciprocated by Downing-street.

Pensions To Ex-Premiers

Earl Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George are now drawing State pensions as ex-Prime Ministers.

The Ministers of the Crown Act of last year, which increased Ministerial salaries also provided for the payment of pensions of £2,000 a year to ex-Prime Ministers provided they held no other Ministerial office. All who became entitled to pensions accepted them.

The amounts paid from the date the Act became operative, July 1 last year, to March this year were £1000 each to Earl Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who died in November 1937, received £717 7s. 10d.

First class pensions of £2000 a year and second-class pensions of £1200 a year were formerly paid to ex-Cabinet Ministers. But none has been paid during the past 14 years, and the practice is now in abeyance.

That, however, does not affect pensions to ex-Cabinet Ministers who have held legal offices. For Instance, Lord Sankey, as ex-Lord Chancellor, draws a pension of £5,000 a year.

DDX Rays

It is reported that two young electrical engineers of Szeged showed a group of experts a small machine of their own invention by which rays of extra ordinary strength can be emitted.

These rays, called DDX, boil water in thirty seconds, light a gas jet from a distance of four yards, light fuses, stop motors and kill small animals.

The paper states that the inventors have been assisted to continue the experiment on a larger scale, and hope to construct an appliance which would

(Continued on Page 8, col. 7)

THE SECRETS OF BERCHTESGADEN

Was Chamberlain Tricked?

By H. N. Brailsford

Only an ungenerous opponent would fail to recognise that Mr. Chamberlain did a spirited and unconventional thing when he flew to Berchtesgaden. I remember wishing that Sir Edward Grey had broken with routine in the same way in July, 1914.

One thing at least the Premier may have achieved. He has had the opportunity of making sure that Adolf Hitler shall understand that any act of war may range the British Empire on the side of France against him.

The apparently omnipotent dictator knows what his astute and conscienceless keepers choose to tell him, and he knows no more.

This neurotic surrounded by gangsters may have been misled in his estimate of the British Government's intentions. Again, one asks, when one recollects his silence about the Soviet Union in his Nuremberg speech, whether anyone has told him that a mighty Russian army stands on guard in the Ukraine.

How much does this somnambulist see as he stumbles towards war?

With this admission, however, our satisfaction must end. Nothing in Mr. Chamberlain's previous handling of this crisis or in his previous dealings with the Fascist Dictators leads us to hope anything from his personal meeting with the Fuehrer.

He is dealing with a man who keeps no faith. If he is tricked by Hitler over Czechoslovakia, as he was tricked by Mussolini over Spain, will he have the candour to admit it? The chances are that considerations of personal prestige will make this obstinate man more than ever the helpless accomplice of the Fascist Powers.

No Pledge Of Help

What Mr. Chamberlain has said in the Fuehrer's home we may never fully know; we can judge him only by his previous record.

The salient fact is that from first to last no direct word of support, no plain guarantee of help, has been given to the Czechs, while the aggressor raged, and plotted, and armed against them. All that has been plainly said is that Britain would have to fight for the integrity of France, if that were endangered.

This is not the principle of collective security, nor does it recognise the preservation of European peace as the primary duty.

It means merely that for the sake of this island's security its armed forces would have to act, if the buffer territory of France across the Channel were in danger.

How much would be done, or how promptly, is left to conjecture. For, in fact, Hitler might be content with passive defence against the French, while he tried to overwhelm the Czechs. In that case how much would the "National" Government do?

Never once has Mr. Chamberlain contemplated the only effective step that would have silenced every Nazi threat of war. Never has he consented to join France and the Soviet Union in a direct, public and mutual guarantee to the Czechs.

Until that is done, for the Spaniards as well as the Czechs, there will be no peace for the tortured democracies of Europe.

Unity With Reich

Even this is not the worst. The crushing weight of British pressure has been used relentlessly to drive the Czechs from one line of retreat to another.

With each Czech retreat, the Germans have raised their terms. Now, in full revolt, they have thrown over even the impossible Carlsbad charter and flatly proclaim their secession to the Reich.

They reckon on British support and not in vain. The proposal for the cession of the Sudetenland creeps swiftly from one Governmental organ to another, until even the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Herald" echoed on Thursday the treacheries of the "Times".

No one doubts that behind this Press campaign for selling the Czechs stands a powerful section of the Cabinet.

Is any democrat deceived by this appeal to the right of self-determination? We know these plebiscites. On the eve of Hitler's march into Austria two Austrians in three were against him; but 99 per cent. were terrorised into voting for him.

There are several places in Europe where, theoretically, you and I and other unofficial persons might like to see a plebiscite held, if an honest vote could be taken without terrorism. But for that purpose the first preliminary would be universal disarmament.

With such day-dreams we are not concerned. What is proposed is that certain Imperial Governments should bully the Czechs into consenting to a plebiscite, or even to the cession of this territory without that formality.

To this proposal, two straightforward answers suffice. Will these Governments honour the principle of self-determination as generally valid, more especially for their own territories?

Will Mussolini grant this right to the Germans of the South Tyrol, whom he compels to Italianise the names that stand on their father's graves,

Will the "Times" advocate a free vote to settle India's allegiance, first withdrawing the British garrison? Or shall we test in this way the oft-expressed will of the people of Cyprus for union with Greece?

In the second place, the signature of the British Government, still stand below the Covenant of the League of Nations. In that forgotten document it pledged itself to respect and defend the integrity as well as the independence of Czechoslovakia and every other member State. One Abyssinia is too many.

Doing Hitler's Will

These democrats of Printing House-square are obscuring the real issue, which is the brutal realistic problem of power.

Right in the language of modern Germany means the Fuehrer's will. Ask the untried Socialist prisoners of his concentration camps or the tormented Jews what rights they enjoy.

Nazi policy in this matter is concerned not with right but with might. It is bent on destroying a fortress manned by brave men, which lies on the flank of its advance to the East. That won, this barbarian military Empire will be the unchallengeable master of Central and Eastern Europe, with all the roads that branch from it.

If the Western Powers prove themselves impotent to protect the Czechs with anything better than counsels of suicide one fate only remains to every minor State in Europe. They must rally to the victors, and fly to make their submission to a tyrant, who seems strong only because his natural opponents are poltroons.

Crushing Democracy

"Then, am I concerned," the

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

REBELS' ANSWER.

The Non-Intervention Committee, we notice, is about to make another attempt. The Secretary of the Committee is to proceed to Spain to try personal persuasion in behalf of the withdrawal plan. In this connection Lord Plymouth is reported to have met the Portuguese, German and Italian representatives evidently to supplicate their good offices. But, of course, they will reject Lord Plymouth's prayers inspite of the fact that according to London, Dr. Negrin has given a lead and made "a valuable contribution towards the method of attaining elimination of foreign elements from Spain". Indeed, a decisive answer on behalf of the other side has already been given. For, as a Barcelona report dated September 24 says "Five were killed and 21 injured during a midday air raid. The British Steamer African Marine and the U. S. steamer "Wisconsin" were damaged by bombs." The rebels and their masters mean to carry on as usual, safe in the knowledge of unfailing cowardice on the part of "Non-Interventionism."

POETS' MESSAGE

The fraternal message sent by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore to Dr. Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, sums up, lucidly and faithfully, the feelings that are uppermost in the hearts of all Indians. People in this country, irrespective of party, are convinced that it is a conspiracy of "betrayal," as the Poet observes, which has led the gallant little nation into the present predicament. Czechoslovakia typifies in her constitution as well as actual governance the best democratic principles and traditions. It was thus the bounden duty of the surviving democracies in the world to go to her rescue: instead the rulers of the so-called home of representative government are themselves solemnly advising her to commit Harakiri. There can be few more poignant chapters in the history of the world! India is determined to adopt an attitude of neutrality in all wars undertaken by Imperial Britain, but the world must know on which side her deepest sympathies lie.

KHADI EXHIBITION

The Khadi and Swadeshi Industries Exhibition, organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, is attracting a large number of visitors. This is as it should be and it is to be hoped that there will be a record sale of khadi during the Jayanti week. As Premier Kher remarks in the appeal, which he has issued, though there has been an increased production of khadi in recent months, the sales have lagged far behind, thus resulting in heavy accumulation of stock. It must be, therefore, deemed as a sacred duty by the citizens of Bombay to make their purchases from the Exhibition and the various A. I. S. A. centres. Let them realise that they cannot better celebrate the Jayanti than by patronising and supporting the thing which is nearest Gandhiji's heart.

INDIAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

The Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association has forwarded a timely representation to the Government of India regarding the various handicaps that confront their trade. The main demand they make is for the removal of inter-provincial barriers of excise on drugs and chemicals. It is suggested that excise should be made a Central subject and the net proceeds of the excise levies may then be distributed to the provinces. While we are afraid that such a far-reaching proposal is not likely to receive the support of the Provincial Governments, there is no reason why ways and means should not be found to remove the specific grievances of the Association. There is a great scope indeed for the development of the chemical and pharmaceutical industry in India, considering the huge imports of foreign drugs in this country. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Government of India will give their sympathetic attention to the memorial.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The older a man gets the less cynical he becomes.

When a thunderstorm comes up rain usually comes down.

Many a man looks insignificant when his wife is with him.

He's a brave man who tries to stop a woman's runaway tongue.

The lunch is free only to the man who has the price of a drink.

Occasionally a man on the downward path is travelling in the opposite direction.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

"They do not know us and are too stupid to be dangerous. They show themselves to be at least a quarter of a century behind the times. This is the reason why we will win in future. This is why, when at Geneva 52 states, presided over by the President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, agreed to decree sanctions against Italy, I never for a single instant doubted the valour and courage of the Italian people."

—Signor Mussolini.

* * * *

Sir Abdullah Haroon has arranged for three aeroplanes to bring Mr. Fazlul Huq, Sir Sikandar Hayat and Sir M. Saadullah to Karachi

It is rumoured that a fourth was offered to Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi. But he refused the offer as quite unbecoming.

The rumour of course is quite wrong.

* * * *

Serious Dust-storm In A. I. C. C. Meeting, says a headline.

Dr. Khare was fully represented in his absence.

* * * *

Dr. Khare, said a speaker at the A. I. C. C. meeting, was a man of emotions.

So much so that he is a man not only of his own but, also of some other—er—"friend's emotions too."

* * * *

"Mr. M. S. Aney, the Berar Congress leader," says a Press report, "made a fighting speech in defence of Dr. Khare and opposing the Working Committee."

A paragon of perfect democracy, he would. Isn't this distinguished member of the A. I. C. C. the leader of a Central Assembly group formed as a separate rival to the official Congress Party?

* * * *

Mr. Aney appealed to Working Committee not to judge Dr. Khare by the language used by him since Wardha.

But by activities indulged by him since Wardha?

* * * *

"How much does this somnambulist (Herr Hitler) see as he stumbles towards war?"

—H. N. Brailsford.

A more urgent question is: How much does that other somnambulist see as he stumbles towards the goal of "realism?"

* * *

On his return from talk with Herr Hitler, Mr. Chamberlain declared "You cannot call this a complete breakdown."

Never say die so long as the Right Honourable Neville Chamberlain is alive with realism.

* * * *

If, M. Daladier assured Radical Socialists, Czechoslovakia was the victim of an unprovoked aggression, France would immediately take the necessary measures for her assistance.

He had better not concede to the British Premier the right to define "unprovoked aggression."

* * * *

Referring to the "adversaries beyond the alps," Signor Mussolini says "They are too stupid to be dangerous."

He didn't include those beyond the channel because he thinks of them in terms of another adjective.

* * * *

A TEATIME THOUGHT

"Japan is a geological and meteorological novelty. It may owe its very existence to seismic and volcanic outbursts—these, say the geologists, raised it up out of the sea."

—Willard Price.

* * * *

"Is it true that a man is known by the company he keeps, dad?"

"Certainly, my boy, certainly."

"Well dad, if a good man keeps company with a bad man is the good man bad because he keeps company with the bad man or is the bad man good because he keeps company with the good man?"

Tribute To Chirner Martyrs

MUNSHI LAYS FOUNDATION-STONE OF RESTORED PILLAR

Appeal For Unity And Rally Round Gandhiji's Banner

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

PANVEL: Sunday.

"IF WE HAVE ACHIEVED ANYTHING, IT IS WHOLLY DUE TO OUR LOYALTY TO MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE CONGRESS ORGANISATION THAT HE HAS BUILT SINCE 1920, ON THE STRENGTH OF DISCIPLINE, BASED ON NON-VIOLENCE. GANDHIJI IS A GREAT MAGICIAN; IT IS DUE TO HIS MAGIC THAT CONGRESS GOVERNS EIGHT OF THE INDIAN PROVINCES AND WILL SOON GOVERN AT THE CENTRE ALSO.

"I WAS MYSELF A NON-BELIEVER IN THE WAYS OF GANDHIJI AND IN 1920 I ACTUALLY SECEDED FROM THE CONGRESS. EIGHT YEARS LATER I DISCOVERED THAT HERE WAS A MAN WHO WAS DESTINED TO HELP INDIA BECOME FREE AND I WENT BACK TO HIM AS A CHILD GOES TO HIS MOTHER. HE TOO RECEIVED ME WITH ALL THE PLEASURE WITH WHICH THE PRODIGAL SON IN THE BIBLICAL STORY WAS RECEIVED."

In words to this effect the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi spoke while addressing the citizens of Panvel while, replying to the Municipal address presented to him on Sunday evening. Earlier in the noon, Mr. Munshi laid the foundation stone of the restored memorial pillar, to be re-erected to the memory of the seven Satyagrahis and five officials who died during the Chirner Forest Satyagraha in 1930.

CONFERENCE WITH WORKERS

Mr. Munshi reached Panvel at about 11-30, having paid a visit to the Thana Sessions Court on his way from Bombay. He was taken in a procession through the town to the house of Mr. Chapsi Purshottam, President of Panvel Taluka Congress Committee. As soon as he was received he found himself surrouned by a score of prominent Congress workers, who explained to him some of their local difficulties. One of such difficulties was the proposed handing over of Kolaba District along with Nasik and East and West Khandesh to the Northern Division. Mr. Munshi was told that what the people wanted was complete abolition of all the Commissioners' posts and if at all they were to be maintained, the "Konkan Division should be a separate unit, because that would afford facility to treat all common problems more expeditiously and efficiently.

FOR CHIRNER CEREMONY

Soon after taking meals, a score of buses started for Chirner, about 14 miles off from Panvel, the scene of the Forest Satyagraha martyrs. The stones of the Chirner Minar, restored recently to the Panvel Congress Committee were taken in a procession to the accompaniment of bands. Mr. Munshi was accompanied by Mr. H. M. Willis, Collector of Kolaba, Mr. S. V. Tilak, President, Kolaba District Congress Committee, Mr. Azad, D.S.P., Mr. H. M. Joshi of "Lokashakti" and others. He was received at the meeting place in great excitement and with unprecedented enthusiasm. The meeting place was decorated with forest flowers and foliage and with fully rustic materials. Mr. T. N. Bedekar briefly told the whole Chirner story and requested Mr. Munshi to lay the foundation stone.

MUNSHI'S INSPIRING ADDRESS

Having laid the foundation stone, Mr. Munshi began his inspiring address in simple Hindustani. He paid an eloquent tribute to the heroism and sacrifice of the Satyagraha martyrs as well as the officials who had done their duty and proceeded to observe that by the magic of the old man of Shegaon Satyagrahi convicts like himself and his Chief Mr. B. G. Kher, had become the Government of the Bombay Presidency and he had to face the difficult task of adjudicating between the cases of his subordinate police officials and Congress volunteers

BE FEARLESS AND TRUE

"What you have to remember is to stand upright, stand by what you consider right, act fearlessly and truthfully and if you do that no power on earth can deprive you of your heritage, by which I understand Poorna Swaraj." These were Mr. Munshi's concluding words to the crowd of over a thousand villagers who had gathered to hear him at Chirner.

Mr. Munshi was then introduced to about 40 people, who were accused in the big riot case which followed the forest Satyagraha. Two of them are dead, whose memory was recalled by all with due respect

BACK TO PANVEL

The next function was in Panvel, where Mr. Munshi addressed a public meeting at the Banthia Theatre for over an hour in clear Hindustani. The theatre was packed to its full capacity. Mr. Munshi was literally overwhelmed with the flowers garlanded and bouquests presented to him on behalf of various public bodies, institutions and Congress Committees. All this enthusiasm was partly due to the fact that for the first time a Cabinet Minister paid a visit to Kolaba District since Congress took Office, as was observed by Mr. Shambhu Shet Chapsi.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS

Mr. Gupte, President Panvel Municipality read the welcome address in which Mr. Munshi's many qualities of head and heart and his previous career were suitably referred to.

On rising to address the meeting, Mr. Munshi was given a great ovation. Referring to the demand of grant for water supply, Mr. Munshi said Government's policy was already in favour of such demand and he had no doubt that all that was possible would be done. The Ministers were there to serve the public, because they were Congress Ministers. No one get titles, money or positions by joining Congress. In the Congress what was expected of every member was self-sacrifice and service and he congratulated the people of Panvel for fulfilling these expectations

FERVENT APPEAL

"I appeal to all to stand by Congress and Gandhiji. I call upon all who scoff at the Congress as a one man show to consider, whether Germany, Italy and Russia and for that matter even England were not one-man shows. If a war broke out and if we were to claim our rightful heritage, viz. full political power to control and regulate the destinies of 35 crores of people, who is there to represent India, but Gandhiji? The whole history of India is a history of internecine warfare and surrender to foreigners. Let us learn the lesson of history and forgetting all the differences based on castes, creeds, religions, languages and interests, rally round his banner in loyalty and win freedom."

After the meeting, Mr. Munshi proceeded to Bombay to attend a meeting at Hirabaug in connection with Gandhi Jayanti.

SALT PANS NEAR URAN TO BE CLOSED?

A petition of Salt-pan owners of Uran and Chirner was handed to Mr. Munshi, in which it was pointed out that the closing of the salt-pans by the Government of India would mean a great hardship to the small owners.

The occasion for the petition arises out of the fact that the India Government intend to close the salt-pans, as they are no more capable of paying even the maintenance charges. Government offered Rs. 20 per pit to the owners which the big owners are prepared to accept by way of compensation, but the small ones are not.

The owners also urge on the Government that the outer bund must be kept in good condition by the Government even if the salt-pans are closed, inasmuch as many villages and agricultural land was in danger of being inundated by seawater, if the bund was not kept in proper order.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS FIRED ON

HANKOW, Sept. 25.

Twenty-seven Japanese warships steamed up the river from WUSUEH and attacked Tienchiacheng, 90 miles from Hankow.

It is claimed that heavy fire from Chinese forts compelled the warships to retire.

One was sunk and three were damaged.—Reuter.

AMPLIFICATION OF PRAGUE BROADCAST

(Continued from Page 1.)

that the mobilisation of small Czechoslovakia could constitute a menace to any one else. We repeat with all possible emphasis that the step was not taken against the advice and without the knowledge of the Great Powers.—Reuter.

"A LIE AND FRAUD"

Why General Mobilisation Was Proclaimed

(Special To "Chronicle."

PRAGUE, Sept. 25.

The enemy propaganda is disseminating reports about Czechoslovakia as if this country jeopardized the peace by mobilising its army while the British Premier Mr. Chamberlain and Chancellor Hitler were engaged in conversations at Godesberg.

This is absolutely untrue and without foundation. Our refutation of these lies is based on official documents and facts.

On the 21st of September the Czechoslovak Government accepted the terms for peaceful solution of the German problem and expressed her willingness to give up that part of the Czechoslovak territory which is inhabited by Germans. These cruel terms were submitted and recommended to Czechoslovakia by Great Britain and France in the earnest hope that peace would thus be preserved. Had Czechoslovakia not accepted these terms she could hardly expect any help from Great Britain and France. It was with this acceptance that the British Premier, Mr. Chamberlain, left London for Godesberg. As soon as Mr. Chamberlain handed over the Czechoslovak acceptance Herr Hitler came out with new demands going much too far. Again the same tactics! Once a concession is made, Germany comes with new demands!

HISTORICAL MOMENT

Already in Godesberg was Mr. Chamberlain convinced that it would be impossible to further advise the Czechoslovak Government to accept the new situation. Therefore the British and French Ministers in Prague, delivered the German Memorandum to the Czechoslovak Government without any coments, stating that the Great Britain and France cannot further advise the Czechoslovak Government to remain passive. It was this historical moment that led Czechoslovakia to proclamation of general mobilisation.

Czechoslovakia had to restore the order to create a safe and peaceful atmosphere for further negotiations. Otherwise the frontier incidents would have grown into disorders beyond control. So far Czechoslovakia acted with a great self-control, and urged her frontier police not to use arms even in self-defense. This peaceful and tolerant attitude of the Government led, however, to a greater number of incidents, and the Government could no longer remain passive and took, therefore, the necessary precautionery steps. It was after the last visit of the British and French Ministers that the mobilisation was proclaimed to ensure peace for conversations.

"A LIE AND FRAUD"

Nobody will ever believe that Czechoslovakia endangered anybody. What the enemy propaganda is disseminating now is a lie and fraud directed towards the destruction of peace.

This refutation of lies is based on official documents and facts.

Fighting Between Czechs And Polish Volunteers Denied

(Special to Chronicle).

PRAGUE, Sept. 25.

Contrary to the news spread from Hungary and Poland, there is absolutely no fighting between Czechoslovaks and Polish volunteers in the district of Tesin on the Czechoslovak-Polish frontier. But, several individuals were caught by the Czechoslovak authorities smuggling arms and amunitions, presumably meant for use against Czechoslovakia. Among the contraband arms and other such materials are 130 lbs of explosives and 40 hand-grenades all of which are of Polish make.

TWO CITIES RE-OCCUPIED.

The Czechoslovak Army re-occupied the cities of Warnsdorf and Bruntal, and the population of these cities received the Czechoslovak army with great enthusiasm.

Czechoslovak public evince great enthusiasm in the general mobilisation. A large number of Germans and Sudeten Germans have also enrolled in the Czechoslovak army.

The effect of mobilisation on the Czechoslovak public was one of courage, relief and satisfaction.

Should India Secede From League?

Sircar's Plain Speaking At Political Committee Meeting

GENEVA, Sept. 24.

More states joined in renouncing Sanctions when the debate on application of Article sixteen of the Covenant was resumed in the Political Committee to-day.

The general trend of speeches consisted of declarations on the line that was made by Great Britain namely that while they regretted doing anything that would weaken the League or the Covenant in the present circumstances each state must be the judge of whether or not it applied Sanctions against the aggressor

Speeches to this effect were made by representatives of India, South Africa, Sweden, Albania, Lithuania, Poland, Norway.

FRENCH VIEW POINT

The French point of view was that the present was not the moment to weaken the Covenant in any way. This was supported by Bolivia, Uruguay and China.

Sir N. N. Sircar, (India) said that in view of the opinions expressed and the League's inability to impose its will on powerful aggressors, he entirely accepted the attitude taken up by Mr. R. A. Butler on behalf of Britain particularly seeing that most of the states were opposed to the automatic application of Sanctions and the situations in which the interests of India might differ from those of Britain and others could be easily visualised. In India, a section which was dissatisfied with the League was gaining ground with the League's rapidly increasing loss of prestige.

INDIA'S DEMAND

The dissatisfaction had gathered volume as a result of the League's helplessness in connection with Abyssinia and China. The matter was further complicated by India's genuine grievances regarding other matters, particularly her inadequate representation on the Secretariat in comparison with her contribution. If the League could not justify its existence by constructive work towards the attainment of its ideals, India might at no distant time, lose interest not only in Article Sixteen but all articles and the League itself. He was not foreshadowing India's secession from the League to which he was strongly opposed but he wished to draw attention to the fact that it might be a possibility or even a probability under the changed conditions introduced by the constitutional changes and the possibility was increased by the grievances to which he had referred.—Reuter's Special.

U. P. CABINET DISSENSIONS

Ministers To Resign?

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 25.

Serious internal differences are reported to have arisen in the Congress Cabinet in U.P.. It is apprehended these differences, unless composed, may lead to crisis and reshuffling of the Cabinet. Two Ministers are said to be affected by this dispute, either or both of whom may resign. The name of Acharya Narendra Dev is again being mentioned as probable new Minister. I purposely refrain from disclosing the nature of differences at this stage.

DR. MUKERJI'S HUNGER-STRIKE

Dr. Biswanath Mukerji, Congress M.L.A (Gorakhpur) has written to Subhas Bose that he proposes to go on a hunger-strike from October 1. It will be recalled that Mukerji was abused and roughly handled by Congress volunteers at a public meeting. Mukerji's crime was that he said nowadays certain people exploited both landlords and tenants. This is said to have enraged the Congress volunteers. Mukerji has been knocking from post to pillar in quest of "Justice", but neither Gorakhpur District Congress Committee nor Provincial Congress Committee cared to take any disciplinary action to satisfy Mukerji.

WIFE'S PATHETIC APPEAL

Shrimati Niranani Mukerji, wife of Mukerji has issued a pathetic statement to the Press wherein she says, "It is a matter of surprise to me that these Congress institutions should have failed to realize their duty. We have six children and I have got just now a baby of four months to nourish. My going on hunger-strike means starvation for this tiny soul and I do not think it necessary to tell what great calamity it will be for us, to do so when whole of India will merrily enjoy Durga Puja festival, we shall be plunged into untold misery and hardship."

Latest Cables On European Situation

(Continued from Page 1.)

again adjourned at 4-55 p. m. They will possibly meet again after the Premier's meeting with the French Ministers.

PREMIER LUNCHES WITH KING

"Stand By Czechs" Exhorts Crowd

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Leaden skies and a steady downpour of rain kept the crowds away from Downing Street before the meeting of the British Cabinet at 10-30 a. m. as the meeting got under way, the weather improved, and while the police kept Downing Street itself clear of public, increasing crowds assembled in Whitehall, where, by 11-00, 600 persons had gathered. As the crowd waited to catch a glimpse of the Ministers when they dispersed for lunch, it saw several processions to the Cenotaph where various bodies lay wreaths. The Premier who went to lunch with the King was able to give His Majesty and account of what occurred at Godesberg.

A few cries of "Stand by the Czechs" were raised as the Premier drove to the Palace.—Reuter.

HERR KUNDT ARRESTED

Preparations In Berlin

BERLIN, Sept. 25.

Herr Kundt has been arrested by the Czech police yesterday according to a German news agency.

Herr Hitler and Field Marshal Goering are in Berlin to-day.

Activity of military aeroplanes much beyond the usual air exercises is noticeable here. Preparation made in city warn air attacks. Roofs of high buildings are manned by anti-aircraft look-out units.—Reuter.

HITLER'S BROADCAST

BERLIN.—Herr Hitler will speak on the situation at 10 p. m. on Monday evening, in the Sports Palace at Berlin.

DUCE'S IMPATIENCE

ROME.—In the course of a brief speech at Vincenza, Signor Mussolini declared the week of waiting passion for Europe had begun. He said that hitherto Italy had not taken any military measures, but if other Powers continue to recall their Reserves and there is any fleet concentration nobody among you will be surprised if Italy prepares."

Mrs. Mary Bata Anxious To Reach Czechoslovakia

Mrs. Mary Bata, widow of the millionaire—founder of the world famous shoe factory, Zlin, Czechoslovakia, is virtually a prisoner in London. She is anxious to get back to her native land but because of transport difficulties and Czech frontier restrictions, which involve suspension of air services to Prague, she must stay at present in a London hotel. She told 'Reuter.' "I want to get back and prove to my country's people that my love for Czechoslovakia is as great as ever. As soon as I can get a 'plane, I shall fly back."—Reuter.

SAFETY MEASURES IN FRANCE

PARIS, Sept. 25.

M. Daladier in a statement to the press said:

"It is necessary that the safety measures taken this morning will be accepted and executed throughout France with the calm resolution Government expected of the nation. Our country will thus be able to pursue in calm and dignity important diplomatic negotiations on which maintenance of peace depends."—Reuter's Special.

ITALY TO STAND BY GERMANY

ROME, Sept. 25.

Signor Mussolini is expected to make another speech at Vicenza in Northern Italy to-morrow afternoon.

Authoritative circles state that despite the gravity of the situation Italy has hitherto taken no military measures. Italian newspapers stress Italy's decision to fight on Germany's side in case of general war over Czechoslovakia

Writing in "Jiornale d'Italia" Signor Gayda says "whatever happens Italy will neither be absent nor inactive. Italy, robust and proud, stands in a single block of will power and decision at the side of Germany and all nations which are claiming their rights."—Reuter's Special.

MOBILISATION COMPLETE

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The Czech Legation in London has issued a statement saying that mobilisation has been carried out throughout the Republic in perfect order and enthusiasm. This applied equally to the western part of the country as well as to Slovakia and Subcarlathian Ruthania.

A large number of men, mostly democrats obeyed the call to Colours in German districts. Gaps only occurred in the districts under the influence of Herr Henlein and in which insurgent incidents have occurred. Order prevails throughout the Republic.—Reuter.

NEW CZECH MINISTERS

PRAGUE Sept. 25.

The Cabinet has co-opted two new ministers, both Slovaks, M. Karvas and M. Cernak.

It is noteworthy that M. Cernak represents the Hlinka group of the Slovak autonomists who at the beginning of the crisis were sympathetic to the Henleinists. They have now declared complete loyalty to the State, emphasising their readiness to defend it.

General Krejci, Chief of Staff, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Czechoslovak army.—Reuter.

Troops Movements In Asch Districts

ASCH, Sept. 25.

For the past few hours, units of the Sudeten German Free Corps have been moving up the Asch District from Haslau.

Czech troops have taken up positions about three miles away. —Reuter's Special.

FLIERS OVER VIENNA BEWARE!

VIENNA, Sept. 25.

All aeroplanes have been forbidden to fly over Vienna by order of the Military authorities:—Reuter.

FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE

PARIS, Sept. 25.

In view of the situation workers in the Building Yards who have been on a strike for a week have decided to resume work on Monday.

They also announced that they are ready to do Sunday work on urgent National Defence constructions.—Reuter's Special.

ULTIMATUMS WITHOUT CONCESSIONS

Mr. Garvin's Comments In "Observer"

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Mr. Garvin in a strongly worded editorial in "The Observer", says: In effect British Prime Minister on his two painful journeys to Germany received two ultimatums but no concessions. Are we to make no conditions of substantial value? All details depended on one crucial deciding question in return for triumph by consent which Herr Hitler demands. What securities does he offer?" If the worst comes all the forces of freedom in the world will be gathered round us. If we are now forced to take up arms with no option but surrender we shall never yield.—Reuter.

LITTLE ENTENTE'S BOLD STAND

BUDAPEST, Sept. 25.

Reports from Bucharest and Belgrade state that Rumanian and Jugoslav representatives at Prague informed the Czech Government that their Governments regarded themselves still bound by the Little Entente treaties to support Czechoslovakia in the event of an unprovoked Hungarian aggression.

In the case of Bucharest, t report is confirmed in Rumani diplomatic circles in Budape Reuter.

FOR COMPLETE INDEPENDEN

ANSARINAGAR, Sept

The Congress Socialist Party a moving an amendment to the official resolution on Federation. The amendment seeks to delete the last para of the resolution and t substitute the following:—

"The time has come for the Congress to pass on to a forward movement for ending the present position which is intolerable and for preparing the people for resuming direct struggle for complete independence."—A. P.

World Achievement.

THOMSON-HOUSTON

Who is not familiar with the world-famous names, Thomson and Houston, combined, as they have long been, to make the name of an electrical firm supreme in at least two continents?

It is about 80 years since Elihu Thomson (who passed on in 1937) crossed the Atlantic. A Lancashire lad, he joined forces with Dr. Houston (he had been with him in Philadelphia) to found the great Thomson-Houston firm.

The Rugby works are sufficient to convince the most pessimistic pessimist that man has achieved much in the last 100 years—the years since Michael Faraday taught us something of the possibilities of electricity. There are, for example, 70 buildings, all erected on the 100 acre site since 1901.

There are two buildings 1,000 feet long, and in one of these huge turbines are made, a wonderful process in which precision is everything. We may see in these works a 50,000 kilowatt turbo-alternator tested, of a boring machine working on a casting 18 feet wide. The other 1000 foot building is where much of the apparatus is made for the National Grid—the cradle of electric motors and generators and mercury rectifiers.

Six miles of rails run to these 70 buildings. There are steam locomotives and petrol and electric engines. There are 120 overhead cranes, some of them lifting 60 tons. There is the foundry with its three storeys, the ground floor for castings up to 64 tons. Above, castings as light as half an ounce are made. There is a punch-stop with machines working at 12 strokes a second.

If it is electrical Thomson-Houston know all about it.

B. B. C. TAKES TIME BY FORELOCK

Danger Of Jamming News Broadcasts Being Considered

LONDON: Sept. 25.

It is believed that the B.B.C. has completed plans for the organisation of broadcasting in any national emergency. Not only the news will be broadcast, musical and other programmes will continue to be put on the air as the suspension might affect the public demoralisingly.

In the case of another war, the conflict will probably extend to the ether, both in transmissions of propaganda to foreign countries and efforts to jam hostile transmitters. As the wave-lengths in the medium wave-band are particularly liable to interference, an alternative use of ultra-short waves, which will avoid the danger of jamming news broadcast, is being considered.—Reuter.

CZECH GOVERNMENT'S REPLY

LONDON, Sept. 25.

M. Masaryk delivered at the Foreign Office the Czech Government's reply.

MINISTERS TO DELIBERATE

The Czech reply, which has been received in London, is expected to be the subject of the deliberations of the British and French Ministers.

SIR N. HENDERSON AT FOREIGN OFFICE

BERLIN.—Sir Nevile Henderson called at the Foreign Office. No information is available regarding the purpose of his visit.—Reuter.

MADRAS PREMIER ANSWERS DR. KHARE'S CHARGE

Story Of Assurance To Governor Described As "Lie"

A. I. C. C. VOTES FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST EX-PREMIER

NEW DELHI: September 25.

The A. I. C. C. after five hours' animated discussion passed by an overwhelming majority the Working Committee's Resolution on the C. P. Ministerial Crisis as amended by Mr. Balkrishna Sharma's amendment that disciplinary action be taken against Dr. Khare.

ONLY ELEVEN MEMBERS VOTED AGAINST THE RESOLUTION.

Earlier Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier of Madras, made a vigorous speech, in which he described as "LIE" Dr. Khare's allegation that Rajagopalachariar has assured the Madras Governor that the object of the Congress was not to wreck the Constitution and the Government of India Act, but to co-operate with the representatives of the British Government in India and the British Government itself.—A. P.

SARDAR PATEL ON KHARE'S BLUFF

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25.

The All-India Congress Committee resumed its sitting at 4-30 p.m to-day.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel continuing his yesterday's unfinished speech on the Working Committee's resolution on the C.P. Ministerial Crisis characterised Dr. Khare's action as the greatest blow to the Congress prestige. The action of Dr. Khare caused a great set-back to the Congress in the country. The steps taken by the Working Committee and the Parliamentary Sub-Committee were the minimum required to meet the situation. Whatever the Parliamentary Sub-Committee did was not on its own responsibility but under the instructions of the Working Committee.

DISCHARGING ITS DUTIES

It had been suggested that the Parliamentary Sub-Committee was standing in the way of the resolution. This was absurd. The Parliamentary Sub-Committee was merely discharging faithfully the responsibilities entrusted to it by the Working Committee under the resolution of the Working Committee read to the House by the Speaker yesterday, whereunder the Parliamentary Sub-Committee is fully empowered to supervise, control, direct and guide policies of the Congress Ministries.

ABSURD CONTENTION

Dr. Khare contended that his action in asking the Governor to dismiss his three Mahakoshal colleagues was quite constitutional and was then in the interests of joint responsibility. This was absurd. Dr. Khare had complained of interference by the Parliamentary Sub-Committee. We never imposed any unwanted Ministers or any Premier You can ask the seven Premiers who are here, if what I say is not the truth. Certainly, we did not want to weaken our own Ministers; on the contrary we have done everything possible to strengthen them and we have been very often accused of supporting our Ministers.

It is surprising that Dr. Khare made no complaints against the Parliamentary Sub-Committee for one year during which he sought its advice and guidance. On the first occasion when we were asked to interfere, when four of his colleagues resigned in May last, he himself came to us and sought our advice and guidance. Even then we did not interfere but told him that the matter should be referred to the C.P. Congress Legislative Parliamentary Party. Dr. Khare dare not approach his own party on this issue because he had no majority in the Party and if the Party went against him he would have had to resign the Premiership

A MERE BLUF

Dr. Khare had made much of revolution and the Parliamentary Committee standing in his way of creating a revolution. Was he going to create a revolution by declaring a holiday? Even with regard to this matter the Parliamentary Sub-Committee never interfered with him. He wrote to the Congress President who referrred the matter to the Parliamentary Committee. If revolution could be created by declaring a holiday it would be a wonderful thing. This is all a mere bluff. Dr. Khare had complained that the Pachmarhi compromise was forced on him. We never imposed it on him. He himself and other Ministers settled the terms of compromise and came to us. The charge against Dr. Khare was that he could not manage the departments of Law and Order efficiently and, therefore, one of the terms of the Pachmarhi compromise was that he should give up this portfolio. He persistently refused to do this until the last.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION

There were charges of corruption and nepotism against other Ministers. We inquired into the charges of corruption which could not be proved. As regards the charges of nepotism we have had evidence and we asked the Ministers to undo the wrong which would weaken them and make them fall down in the estimation of the Governor and the Services. We have been charged with having kept those as Ministers against whom there were charges of corruption and nepotism. These charges were not proved and further more we could not find anyone in the C.P. Assembly Party, who could take upon himself the responsibility of the Ministry formation. Certainly, we could not go outside the Congress Assembly Party.

A BROKEN PROMISE

Moreover the present Leader of the Party was chosen by the Party itself. It was open for anyone to bring charges against any Minister and the Working Committee would be glad to hear those charges.. Dr. Khare had complained of impositions of decisions of the Parliamentary Board. But we never imposed any decision. Only one condition we laid down, was that he should not hold secret enquiries into the conduct of his own colleagues behind their backs. He agreed not to do this but broke the promise. It had been made to appear this was a Party question. But this was not true. Neither the left-wing nor the right-wing would tolerate such behaviour

NO COERCION

Proceeding Sardar Patel said Dr. Khare had promised him that he would keep him informed of the developments, but feeling that reference to the Parliamentary Committee would lead either to his resignation as Premier, or renunciation of Home Portfolio, he deceived us. I would like to know why Dr. Khare was in such a hurry to precipitate matters when he knew we were reaching Nagpur within 24 hours.

It had been made out that Dr. Khare readily admitted his error of judgment. This was not correct. He tried to maintain, till he knew that his new colleagues were going to resign, that what he had done was within his right. Charges of coercion had been brought against the Working Committee, but said the Sardar: "We never coerced him to do anything. On the contrary we asked him to do things of his own accord and only if he was convinced what he was doing was right thing."

PREPARED TO GET OUT

"Mr. M. S. Aney had tried to make out that the Governor had acted constitutionally, but he would like to know if the Governor made night into day to oblige either Dr. Khare or the Congress. The demand had been made for an enquiry into the conduct of the Parliamentary Committee and the Working Committee. It was open to the House to do so. "If we are found unworthy of the position we occupy, it is but right we should get out."

Dr. Khare was so much after Premiership that he wished to stick to it at all costs. On the contrary the Parliamentary Committee had stood by him well and truly. When it could not continue to do so any longer, it was compelled against its will to remove him.

ROY'S PLEA FOR INQUIRY

Mr. M. N. Roy, speaking after Sardar Patel, denied that Amendments were motivated by a desire to divide the Congress into Left and Right and maintained that the object of the Amendments was to clear the misgivings and suspicions that had been created in the public mind. Supporters of the Amendment fully agreed with the first part of the resolution but it demanded an inquiry into the aspects which had been ignored or carefully set aside. The A. I. C. C. wished to know the reason why the trusted Premier suddenly turned hostile to the Congress.

An attempt had been made to ridicule the suggestion that that a High Court Judge should inquire into the action of the Working Committee, but the speaker wished to know why a High Court Judge was appointed in the Shareef episode. Did it mean that what was good for the leaders was not good for the A. I. C. C. The speaker assured the A. I. C. C. that he would move for expulsion of Dr. Khare if the grave charge against him were proved

DOGGED BY C. I. D.

Mr. Roy complained that though he was a Congressman his footsteps were dogged by the C.I.D. in every one of the provinces, where the Congress was in authority. He failed to secure redress.

Voices of dissent were heard when Mr. Roy said that the man in the streets' judgment on the statements and counter-statements was that both sides were to blame. Every impartial Congressman wished to know why the whole C. P. Cabinet was not swept out. Mr. Roy contended that democracy was as useful and valuable as discipline, essential though the latter was. It was the right of democracy to inquire into the matter on which its verdict was sought.

TYRANNY OF MAJORITY

Mr. Roy thought that the latter part of the resolution was intended to sanction expulsion of Dr. Khare and those, who sympathised and associated with him. If those who to-day regarded the Congress as a pocket borough and wished to turn out all inconvenient men as undesirables who would be then left?

A voice "desirables."

Mr. Roy retorted: "If I am undesirable to you you are undesirable to me. We don't want this tyranny of majority. To-day you are in a majority and you may turn me out, to-morrow it may be my turn. We don't want sharpening of differences in Congress, which are already acute in all conscience."

The C. P. episode was only symptom of disease and the A. I. C. C. should get to the root of the disease. Hence the Amendment.

NO DECENTRALISATION

Acharya Narendra Dev, opposing the demand for decentralising of authority in the Congress, said that if this was done there would be no central authority to deal with such inter-provincial questions as Bihari-Bengali controversy and such grave issues as were involved in the Khare episode. He was convinced from the study of statements in the press, that the Working Committee was completely justified in the action it had taken.

OVATION TO RAJAJI

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier of Madras, received an ovation when he rose to speak. He said: "I have come here to perform a very brief duty. References has been made to me of certain conspiracy, alleged to have been executed by me, when a statement was made on the floor of the Assembly of the C. P.

For one reason or another, I was not very closely following the details of this great controversy. My attention was drawn generally to it, but I did not take trouble of reading the actual report. When I passed through Nagpur the other day, an obliging friend of mine came with a copy of a paper containing the full text of Dr. Khare's statement in the Assembly. What he stated has also been referred to in the course of discussion on an Amendment by one of the delegates, that I was a party to the conspiracy which explains the whole trouble."

Mr. Rajagopalachariar next quoted Dr. Khare's statement in the Assembly.

SAMPLE OF "MADRASI-ENGLISH."

Continuing Mr. Rajagopalachari said, "I said that I had come here to make a brief speech, but I should be excused if I use strong language in that connection. This allegation is a wholesale lie, or as we say in Madrasi-Engiish. It is 'a first class lie' (laughter and applause). This is all that I have to say. To allege anything preposterous is bad enough, but as Sardarji pointed out Dr. Khare, did not refer to it in the long defence he published, although he says he realised the results of my conspiracy even before January 26, the Independence Day. He found that he could not celebrate Independence Day in the manner in which he liked, namely, by declaring a holiday. Yet when he printed his defence, he did not think of referring to it at all, but three weeks after that, he makes a statement in the Assembly. What is the evidence you can get to prove this conspiracy. You can have the statements of myself, the Governor of Madras, Sardar Patel and the Parliamentary Sub-Committee. They are all before you, excepting that of the Governor of Madras. It is not likely that you will get much evidence from him. I am here to tell you that it is not true. You will have to accept it. If that were true, results would have been wholly different. That is all I can say by way of argument.

INDEPENDENCE DAY HOLIDAY.

Dr. Khare now concentrates on the Independence Day holiday that he proposed. This great idea was turned down by the Working Committee. Why? I am here to tell you that it was not turned down because of any conspiracy of mine secret or otherwise. It was turned down because it was a proposal which did not appeal to the Working Committee as anything substantial or serious or useful. I entirely agree with that view, although I was not a member of the Working Committee. Dr. Khare has concentrated on this. The facts of the case have been placed before you at very great length, almost 'ad nauseam.' It is for you to judge. I do not think you can come to any conclusion but what the Working Committee has come to. I don't think that this proposal of Dr. Khare's would have created a revolution, and that the opposition to Dr. Khare was due to the fact that the Working Committee did not want such a bad revolutionary among them, and that it wanted a docile man. If that had been the case, the course of events would have been wholly different."

"A STRANGE FACT."

Mr. Rajagopalachari next said that it was strange that the resignation of the Prime Minister and the party decision thereon should be discussed in public and in Congress in the manner in which it had been done in the present case. He felt sure that it would have been very unwise indeed for men of experience like Sardarji and others to have conspired against Dr. Khare, when they should have expected that the whole thing would be subjected to public examination and inquisitorial proceedings. At least for that reason the A.I.C.C. should not convict members of the Working Committee and of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of so much thoughtlessness as to punish Dr. Khare under the circumstances prevailing in Congress. It should be "obvious to any reasonable-minded man that the proceedings of the Working Committee in regard to this matter deserved summary confirmation at the hands of A.I.C.C. without going into any of the details which had already been gone into.

"THIS SILLY CHARGE."

Concluding, Mr. Rajagopalachari said that he might have ignored "this silly charge of Dr. Khare," and he was at first inclined to ignore it. He would certainly have ignored it if it were only a newspaper report, or even if it were only Dr. Khare's statement in the C. P. Assembly, but when reference had been made to it in the proceedings of A.I.C.C., he felt it his duty to say "no" to the allegation.

DR. PATTABHI'S REPLY.

Replying to the debate, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya said, "There was nothing in the first two Amendments to deserve consideration. The motion for an Enquiry was a dilatory proceeding and tactical move. It is very strange that the exit of Dr. Khare should become a matter of discussion at a party meeting in the presence of visitors, volunteers and other members of the public. He challenged anybody to make an examination of the C. P. Ministerial affairs and say that an enquiry would yield any result in favour of Dr. Khare.

DISMISSAL OF OTHER

Regarding the demand for dismissal of other Ministers, the speaker emphasised that the Working Committee did not dismiss any Minister at all. The Working Committee left it to the C. P. Legislative Congress Party to elect its own Leader. He reminded the House that when Dr. Khare's name was proposed Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, did not rule it out, but allowed it to be placed before the House. But the proposer himself withdrew Dr. Khare's name. The Party elected its new Leader and the Leader selected his own colleagues.

Dr. Pattabhi accepted Mr. Balkrishna Sharma's Amendment, demanding disciplinary action against Dr. Khare.

Mr. Sharma's Amendment was carried by 151 to 61 votes.

OTHER AMENDMENTS DEFEATED.

Mr. Sanyal's Amendments demanding an Inquiry into the conduct of Dr. Khare, the Working Committee and the Parliamentary Sub-Committee was rejected by an overwhelming majority, only ten members voting in favour of it.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe's Amendment, demanding an inquiry into the C. P. Ministerial affairs, under the presidency of a High Court Judge was also rejected by an overwhelming majority.

The Working Committee's Resolution as amended by Mr. Balkrishna Sharma's Amendment was carried by a large majority, only eleven voting against.

Hon'ble Govind Vallabh Pant, Premier U. P., and Babu Rajendra Prasad along with others coming out after attending the Constitutional Conference held at Harijan Colony on Wednesday.

A SHORT STORY

Black Brady

(BY RICHARD HILL WILKINSON)

The man who had been shovelling dirt at the edge of the cliff swung round in sudden alarm. A twig snapped and he dove for shelter. Wriggling along on his stomach, he reached the opposite side of a boulder and peered over it, six-gun gripped in his hand.

"Don't move, Black Brady! I've got you covered!"

The man behind the boulder twisted his head. A stranger was standing just behind him.

The stranger smiled. "You almost wriggled past without me knowing it". He laughed amiably. "Sit down Black, and let's talk".

"Go ahead and shoot, Mountie. You ain't taking me out of here alive!"

"Don't want to. This gun is to protect myself in case you go off half-cooked. Black, I've got a proposition. Been looking for you a long time. Want to hear it?"

"Yeah? Who are you?"

"Lefty Dawson."

"The hell you are!"

"No other, Black. If you've ever wondered what the most notorious bandit in Tuxo county looks like, take a look".

The six-gun man was unimpressed. "I've heard some pretty bad stories about you, Dawson. Rumours have it you killed a prospector up Farrley way in cold blood. And that you beat up Ed Lambert's wife when she refused to tell you where Ed kept his money. I had an idea them stories was exaggerated. Started by the mounties to create feeling against you".

"Not a bit, Black. All true and more. Don't get stuck up, Black. You're no good boy. Six notches on your gun, ain't they?"

"Most of 'em put there in self-defence. Half the stories folks tell about me ain't true. Once a feller gets a bad name he's washed up with honest folks.——What's your proposition?"

The stranger reached inside his shirt and produced a knife. "Yours, ain't it?" he asked.

"Mebbe. Where'd yuh get it?".

"Of a guy named Slim Domenick. Ex-mountie. He was a pal of Ben Mayfair, the mountie you killed—with this. I shot Slim and took the knife. Thought you'd like—"

"The eyes of the six-gun man blazed. "I never killed Mayfair. We were camped together. He was using my knife and accidentally fell on it. They said I done it—"

"Try and make the jury believe that", the stranger's eyes grew crafty. "Look here, Black, I've got this knife, the only evidence against you. Slim was looking for you when I met him. He resigned his post as ranger so's he could revenge his pal. Slim's dead now. I need someone to help me pull a job down in Tuxo. Chip in with me and I'll turn this knife over to you—which means you can come out of hiding."

"Stranger, I figure you this-a way: You're a mountie sent up here to get me for the killing of Mayfair, which I never done. You figure it's a man's job to arrest Black Brady and fetch him back to Tuxo. Take four days, in which time anything could happen. Therefore, you hatch up this story, get me to ride to Tuxo peaceful, and then slip on the handcuffs. Guess again. I ain't that easy".

"You're crazy! I'm Lefty Dawson".

The six-gun man suddenly laughed. Without a word he strode past the stranger to the edge of the precipice. The stranger, suspicious, followed, rifle in readiness. The six-gun man said: "Read that, stranger, and then run off and let me alone".

The stranger stared incredulously. A crude headstone was erected above a freshly turned mound of earth. The inscription read: "Here lies the Body of Black Brady. He was a Square Shooter and a White Man. He wanted to be Buried where He Could Look Off Over the Hills He Loved. God Rest His Soul".

Slowly the stranger stood erect. The other smiled thinly. "Mounties sometimes make mistakes, Slim Domenick. For a right-handed guy you hold a gun dang easy in your left paw".

The stranger said: "Then you're not Black Brady?"

"No more than you're Lefty Dawson. Look here, I've known Black Brady a long time. He never killed no one or did anyone any harm. He got a bad name from stealing a cow once to feed himself. That was the end for him. When your pal, Mayfair, killed himself, Black was hunted down. A mountie bullet got him. He managed to get away and dragged himself into my camp where he died. You mounties thought he'd got away, so you, Mayfair's pal, resigned and came hunting for him under the name of another supposed outlaw, which is about the worst thing could happen to Lefty Dawson. That's a dirty, mean trick, Domenick."

The stranger peered intently.

"I'm Domenick, all right. Who the devil are you?".

"Me? Why, I'm Lefty Dawson!"

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HARIJAN MINISTER FOR BOMBAY

Dr. Ambedkar Clarifies His Party's Attitude

POONA, Sept. 25.

That his party would not stand in the way, if the Congress agreed to find a place in the Bombay Legislature for a Congress Harijan fit to be a Minister from outside the Legislature, provided it was made clear that that Harijan would be included in the Cabinet, was the assurance given by Dr. Ambedkar, leader of the Independent Labour Party (consisting of members of the Depressed Classes), in the Bombay Legislature to a deputation of Nationalist Harijans, including Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, which waited on him.

Dr. Ambedkar added that the arising by-election would not be contested by the I.L.P. who would be glad to make for such a Harijan, even though, he might be a Congress candidate, provided he was made a Minister.—A.P.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from Page 6).

operate on objects at a distance of six kilometres.

Rectorship of Glasgow

Mr. Laurence Housman, the author and artist, has decided to contest the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University as the candidate of the Peace Pledge Union. The other candidates are Sir Archibald Sinclair, for the Liberals, and Sir Henry Lunn, standing as a Distributist with a Roman Catholic interest

The seat was last held for the Peace Pledge Union by Canon "Dick" Sheppard, who was elected on October 23 last year and died a week later.

MUTT AND JEFF—The Old Guy Sounds Nuttier Than a Fruit Cake to Jeff!

By BUD FISHER

WELL, WHAT CHA LOOKIN' AT?
I'M TRYIN' TO FIGURE IT OUT, SIR!
WHAT?
THAT IS--ER-HAVEN'T I SEEN YOUR FACE SOMEWHERE ELSE BEFORE?
NO, MY FACE HAS ALWAYS BEEN IN THE SAME PLACE FOR SEVENTY YEARS!
WELL, I'VE EITHER SEEN YOU BEFORE OR ELSE IT'S SOMEONE VERY MUCH LIKE YOU!
WELL, I'VE NEVER SEEN YOU BEFORE OR ELSE IT'S SOMEONE ELSE VERY MUCH LIKE YOU I'VE NEVER SEEN BEFORE!
SQUIRREL FOOD!
Fisher

Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank General Meeting

Sir Chunilal Mehta Urges Need For A Systematic Programme Of Reorganisation And Rehabilitation

The twenty-seventh annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was held on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at the Sardar Building, the Head Office of the Bank, with Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Chairman of the Board of Directors in the chair.

In presenting the Directors' Report and the Statement of Accounts for the year Sir Chunilal said:—

"It gives me much pleasure to submit to you the 27th report of the working of the Bank. The salient features of the year's working are recorded in the report itself. There has, latterly, been an increased demand for investment of funds in the movement itself. This is reflected in the growth of the Bank's advances by way of cash credits and overdrafts from Rs. 8 lakhs to nearly Rs. 20 lakhs. Advances made at branches against the pledge or agricultural produce have risen by over Rs. 1 lakh. There has been a similar demand on the resources of central and urban banks with the result that their balances kept as fixed deposits and as current and savings bank accounts at the Bank have declined by nearly Rs. 20 lakhs. In view of the orders issued by Government that the balances in the provident fund accounts of the staff of school boards and other local bodies should be invested in Government securities instead of being deposited with banks, the special savings deposits from local bodies have gone down by Rs. 7 lakhs. The total demand liabilities of the Bank in current and savings bank accounts amount to Rs. 94 lakhs and the time liabilities to Rs. 75 lakhs. Against these liabilities, the Bank held at the close of the year Rs. 10-1/2 lakhs in cash on hand and in banks, Rs. 22 lakhs in deposits at call and for short periods with approved banks, and Rs. 70-1/2 lakhs in Government and other authorized securities. The position in respect of liquid resources is, therefore, thoroughly sound.

ADDITION TO FIELD STAFF.

Another satisfactory feature is the slight increase that has occurred in the profits. This is due mainly to the increased use made of the Bank's funds in advances at interest and the prevailing low level of rate of interest on deposits. Full advantage, however, has not been derived from the wider margin obtaining between the borrowing and the lending rates, because of the continuance of concessional rates of interest to borrowing societies in the Deccan canal tracts—the outstandings in which area amount to Rs. 14 lakhs—and the stoppage of interest on the dues of societies in liquidation amounting to Rs. 19 lakhs nearly—an increase of Rs. 1 lakh over the previous year's figure. In the special circumstances that prevail at present, necessitating closer contact with borrowing societies, the Directors have not found it possible to reduce expenditure on the staff. On the contrary, as mentioned in the Report, we have thought it desirable to add to the field staff. Our intention in adopting this policy is to constitute groups of weak and mismanaged societies and to concentrate attention on their improvement. For this purpose, each of such groups comprising half-a-dozen to a dozen societies, is placed in charge of an inspector who will devote all his energies to the improvement of the morals of societies in his charge, arrange for the systematic financing of punctual members and assist in expeditious action being taken against recalcitrant defaulters, who have the ability but not the desire to repay their dues.

REHABILITATION.

All this is part of a systematic programme of reorganization and rehabilitation. Along with it, the societies will also be assisted in examining the position of members whose debts have become frozen and in adopting measures for the gradual clearance of their debts. This process will undoubtedly take some time to be completed in all the societies served by the Bank. But for the time being, attention has been concentrated on the weakest units. While the fullest facilities will be allowed for the reduction of interest or the grant of time for repayment, on the general lines presented in consultation with the Co-operative Department, failure to respond to the concessions on the part of those who have the capacity, but not the inclination to meet their liabilities will be met by suitable action for recovery. Government were pleased to make the position clear in a communique issued by them last month, and there should be now no room for the misunderstanding or misapprehension about the intentions of Government, in view of this public expression of their policy. It is not too much to hope that those responsible for the defaults, as well as those in charge of the machinery for recovery will appreciate this clear enunciation of Government's attitude towards contumacy.

"UNDESIRABLE" ELEMENTS.

There is another aspect of the problem of rehabilitation to which I should like to make a reference here. In the course of their examination of the applications of societies for finance, the Board have come across numerous instances where for years together there is failure to take any action against principal defaulters. Some of these happen to be leading men in their villages, and they dominate the work of their societies. Being defaulters themselves, occasionally for fairly substantial sums, they are loath to take any steps to put the affairs of their societies on a sound basis. A few of these persons sometimes manage to get elected to supervising unions and such other bodies, in spite of clear injunction against the election of defaulters on managing committees. These persons constitute an element that obstructs the process of rehabilitation and improvement. On the matter being brought to the notice of Government they have been pleased to issue directions that suitable action should be taken to replace this undesirable element wherever necessary. This is in consonance with the announcement made by the Hon'ble Revenue Minister in a debate in the last session of the Legislative Assembly that one of his first tasks would be to purge the co-operative movement of all individuals who utilized it for self-aggrandisement, who introduced disharmony, personal jealousy and party rancour, and who mishandled the credit and other resources made available through co-operative institutions.

Action in all these directions necessarily involves the strengthening of the machinery for the supervision of the primary societies. There is now three-fold control over the operations of societies through supervision, inspection and audit; but I am not sure if the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of this three-fold agency yields adequate results. Lack of coordination is responsible for the frequent absence of effective control. It may be that the arrangements for supervision are still in a state of flux and uncertainty. There is now, however, an urgent need to affix the ultimate responsibility for supervision on one agency, and I am glad to observe that this need has been recently recognized by Government.

HANDICAP TO PROGRESS.

I have emphasised two aspects of present day co-operation not because I hold that these are the essentials of co-operative development, but because I have felt, more and more, for some time past that if we allow the present conditions to persist we shall be doing a distinct disservice to the thousands of agriculturists who have resorted to the movement for cheap controlled credit and other facilities. The debtor who is regardless of his obligation while others strive their utmost to meet these liabilities invites disaster for his institution which leads to his depriving the loyal members being deprived of the facilities for credit that the movement sought to bring to doors of the agriculturist. That is not the only loss that accrues. The growth of arrears and losses, the continuance of contumacy, the rise of an element inimical to ordered growth put a brake on all further progress. Hitherto we have confined our attention merely to credit. Important as credit is in rural economic life, I attach only secondary importance to it. What I value more is the emergence of a new co-operative spirit in the countryside and the harnessing of this spirit for the purpose of agricultural organization and rural reconstruction. If I plead for effective action, I do so not because of the funds involved in the movement—important as that consideration may be—but because I believe that if the present forces hold sway for long and bring about a state of demoralization there will be not only a set back to the co-operative credit structure but a bar to all future attempts at rural reconstruction on a co-operative basis.

NEW LINE OF BUSINESS.

Before I conclude I should like to refer to the amendments to the by-laws that are proposed for your consideration and adoption. The aim of the Directors in putting forward these proposals before you is to enable the Bank, if and when necessary, to provide better facilities for credit to members of societies affiliated to it, on the security of agricultural produce, products turned out by artisans and handicraftsmen, and gold and silver ornaments. There is also provision for the creation of a new Class of members who will be permitted to receive advances against the tangible securities I have referred to above. These changes in the bye-laws are necessary both to clarify the legal position and to extend credit facilities in approved directions. It is the intention of the Board to extend this line of business either in agreement with existing local urban banks or purchase and sale unions or in areas not served by such bodies. I trust you will appreciate this move on the part of the Directors to extend its operations on well-regulated lines and thus to increase the utility of the Bank in rural areas.

SHORT TERM LOANS.

Mr. R. N. Rajadnya drew attention to the item of short term loans and Mr. D. M. Kulkarni referred to the loss of the Land Mortgage Department to which the Chairman gave suitable replies. The Report was then put to vote and carried.

After the adoption of the annual report and the audited statements of accounts, the following office-bearers were elected:—Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Prof. V. G. Kale, B. V. Jadhav, Esq., R. G. Saraiya, Esq., Rao Bahadur R. V. Vandekar, Gordhandas G. Morarji, Esq., V. L. Mehta, Esq., S. N. Jamdar, Esq., K. M. Thakore, Esq., S. P. Pandit, Esq., V. P. Varde, Esq., S. N. Keshwain, Esq., K. V. Vichare, Esq., A. P. Kulkarni, Esq., and D. J. Zunzarrao, Esq.

Mr. D. D. Chitale raised a point of order if the election of Directors representing central banks, urban banks and agricultural societies would be for two years in anticipation of the passing of the requisite amendment as mentioned in the voting paper. The Chairman explained that further legal opinion would have to be obtained and he did not rule that the elections announced would be valid for a period of two years.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

It was resolved that out of the net profits amounting to Rs. 1,36,163-15-0 including the sum of Rs. 27,275-0-6 brought forward, a final dividend for the full year ending 30th June 1938 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum be paid and the balance after deducting Rs. 64,892-5-0 required for payment of dividend, be disposed of as following:

To grant a bonus to the Bank's staff equal to one month's salary, subject to a maximum sum of Rs. 200, Rs. 15,500; to carry to the Reserve for Doubtful Debts Rs. 29,690 and to carry forward to the next year Rs. 25,991-10-0.

Messrs. K. S. Aiyar & Co., Incorporated Accounts, were appointed Auditors of the Bank for the year 1938-39 on a remuneration of Rs. 1,100 per annum.

Amendments in the Bank's bye-law relating to the business of advances against agricultural produce and requisites, against gold and silver and against products of industrial and artisans' co-operative societies were then passed after suitable explanation by the Chairman to the deletion of the word "agriculturists" in amendment No. 1. An amendment in the bye-law permitting election of Directors representing central banks, urban banks and agricultural societies being held every alternate year evoked much discussion and was opposed by Mr. R. N. Rajadnya who pointed that the amendment had sprung up as a surprise as the Branch Committees had not been consulted. The Chairman pointed out that it was not a new proposal and that an amendment in the election rules to this effect was duly made last year as annual elections were found inconvenient and costly. The proposal was out to vote and carried by majority.

After a vote of thanks to the chair the proceedings were terminated.

All India Weather

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 25.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Since June 1.	Departure from normal
Agra	99	67	—	17.1	—5.9
Amraoti	90	71	—	38.3	+11.3
Akola	92	73	—	38.4	+12.7
Ahmedabad	96	75	—	19.1	—8.2
Ajmer	95	68	—	8.4	—9.7
Ahmednagar	84	69	—	30.2	+13.5
Ambala	91	67	—	18.8	—4.2
Allahabad	96	75	—	48.5	+15.2
Benares	94	77	—	34.3	+0.1
Bareilly	96	71	—	33.6	—3.6
BOMBAY	85	74	—	74.1	+8.1
Bangalore	70	64	0.2	25.0	+7.0
Bhopal	93	72	0.5	46.6	—
Baroda	95	73	—	32.2	—
Belgaum	74	66	1.3	28.8	—8.8
Bahawalpore	—	—	—	—	—
Bijapur	76	69	0.1	23.7	+10.7
Bellary	—	—	—	—	—
Bhavnagar	97	73	—	18.6	—0.7
Chittagong	87	77	T	87.6	+15.0
Calcutta	90	78	0.1	27.1	—18.4
Cuttack	96	75	—	33.2	—11.0
Cawnpore	99	75	—	47.8	+16.7
Calicut	81	73	T	100.0	+13.7
Colombo	85	78	—	16.2	—4.2
Cheerapunji	74	66	—	459.6	+153.0
Cocanada	94	75	—	28.3	+7.3
Cochin	79	73	0.1	61.2	—10.5
Dehra Dun	83	59	0.1	77.7	+5.2
Delhi	95	67	—	9.3	—12.9
Dehra I. Khan	97	72	—	2.0	—3.3
Darjeeling	67	54	—	110.0	+11.3
Desa	95	69	—	19.5	—3.7
Dalhousie	—	—	—	47.0	—9.4
Fort Sandeman	—	—	—	—	—
Gorakhpur	93	78	—	55.3	+13.7
Hyderabad (Dn.)	87	70	—	22.7	—0.8
Hyderabad (Sd.)	97	76	—	3.6	—2.4
Indore	88	69	—	43.3	+13.9
Jhansi	92	72	—	34.6	+2.5
Jubbulpore	92	70	—	54.1	+5.6
Jacobabad	—	—	—	—	—
Jaipur	98	67	—	11.3	—10.2
Karwar	79	71	0.9	86.4	—20.3
Karachi	83	75	—	4.3	—1.5
Kodaikanal	55	51	0.1	25.1	+3.0
Khandwa	96	71	0.4	30.8	+5.0
Lucknow	98	73	—	54.9	+21.7
Ludhiana	96	70	—	8.1	—13.6
Lahore	95	70	—	7.0	—7.8
Lyallpur	—	—	—	—	—
Multan	99	75	—	3.0	—2.0
Mysore	75	64	0.2	12.8	+0.1
Madras	90	77	—	13.5	—0.7
Marmagoa	80	70	1.9	71.9	—
Malegaon	88	68	0.1	24.2	+6.6
Mussoorie	63	47	0.1	55.1	—14.3
Mahableshwar	73	60	0.3	249.5	—2.1
Murree	68	49	—	40.8	+5.3
Mount Abu	80	63	—	38.1	—19.2
Masulipatam	91	78	—	22.5	—0.7
Mundalay	99	76	T	14.4	—2.3
Mangalore	80	71	0.4	114.1	+8.6
Meerut	—	—	—	16.7	—9.8
Mercara	66	61	0.3	107.8	+5.5
Nagpur	94	72	—	50.2	+8.4
Ootacamund	56	49	0.1	24.7	—1.4
Patna	92	79	—	54.5	+13.5
Peshawar	91	67	—	3.5	—1.1
Poona	85	68	1.1	25.9	+6.7
Pachmarhi	82	64	T	72.9	+4.3
Port Blair	79	75	1.1	78.3	+13.5
Quetta	85	51	—	1.0	—
Ranchi	85	70	—	39.3	—6.5
Rawalpindi	91	66	T	33.4	+11.1
Rangoon	86	76	1.1	75.1	+1.3
Ratnagiri	90	74	0.6	116.7	+24.5
Rajkot	97	70	—	18.6	—5.9
Sialkot	94	69	0.1	27.4	+5.5
Srinagar	75	46	T	6.6	—0.7
Sholapur	76	69	0.2	37.5	+17.5
Shillong	72	60	1.1	67.5	+13.6
Simla	67	51	—	40.7	—6.3
Surat	91	75	—	40.7	+2.7
Salem	82	71	0.2	23.7	+4.7
Trichinopoly	82	75	—	12.8	+2.2
Trivandrum	83	74	—	25.7	—2.6
Vizagapatam	88	76	—	21.1	+0.6

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

BOON TO FLOOD-RIDDEN ORISSA

Premier Das On Significance Of Spinning

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25.

Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier of Orissa, has issued the following statement:—

"On the occasion of the 70th birthday of Mahatmaji, I appeal to my countrymen to celebrate the occasion in a fitting manner. The best possible manner of celebrating the occasion to me is purchase of Khadi. That is one of the cottage industries that would provide work for millions of our people. The Spinners Association is at present providing work for more than 1,77,496 spinners besides hands engaged in other operations connected with it as also the agriculturists that are engaged in cotton cultivation.

Spinning has got a special significance for Orissa where we have floods on one hand and famine on the other. Purchase of khadi means work and means of livelihood for so many people."—A. P.

POONA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Sept. 25.

Conditions were markedly unsettled in Central Bay of Bengal. Thundershowers have been fairly widespread over the region between the West Coast of the Peninsula and the Coromandel coast and occurred at some stations in Orissa, Bengal, Assam, West Central Provinces, West Central India, Western Himalayas and the Punjab plains. Day temperatures were markedly below normal in the Western Himalayas in and around Mysore.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Khandala 6 inches; Marmagao 2; Balasore, Miraj, Belgaum and Bellary one and half; Port Blair, Shillong, Khushab, Karwar, Gulbarga and Anantapur 1 and Cuddapah three quarters.—A. P.

STAY-IN-STRIKE AT RAJNANDGAON

RAJNANDGAON, Sept. 24.

Three thousand textile workers of the Rajnandgaon mills are observing a stay-in-strike as a protest against the refusal of the management to meet Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the Workers' Union, to discuss the workers' grievances.

The workers alleged that the management have committed a breach of the agreement effected in August last.

The workers are peaceful. They are taking out a huge red flag procession this evening.

Decision about the continuance of the strike will be taken by the workers to-morrow.—United Press.

PASSING SHOW quality is a tonic to your nerves

You're bound to enjoy Passing Show quality. Only pure Virginia Tobacco is used in the manufacture of these high class cigarettes. That is why they are so soothing to your nerves and such a fine protection for your health.

2½ ANNAS for 10

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Golden in quality

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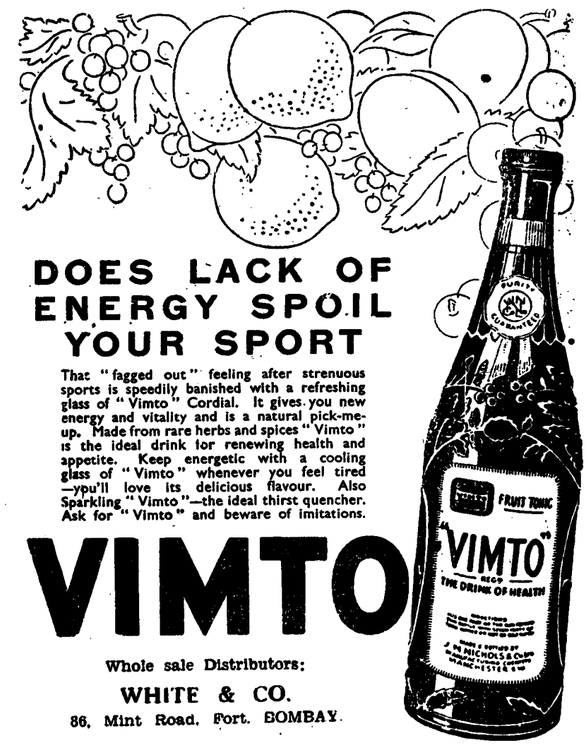
For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS



DOES LACK OF ENERGY SPOIL YOUR SPORT

That "fagged out" feeling after strenuous sports is speedily banished with a refreshing glass of "Vimto" Cordial. It gives you new energy and vitality and is a natural pick-me-up. Made from rare herbs and spices "Vimto" is the ideal drink for renewing health and appetite. Keep energetic with a cooling glass of "Vimto" whenever you feel tired —you'll love its delicious flavour. Also Sparkling "Vimto"—the ideal thirst quencher. Ask for "Vimto" and beware of imitations.

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Suppose You were 55 TO-DAY!

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If you have a record of your savings you would find that you regularly effected savings when business was on the increase. But, during the lean years you set aside hardly any money. If you remember some of your investments had not fetched the desired return and a few of them even caused a loss on capital.

This means that you cannot leave daily toil behind and enjoy comfort. Yet, this is what most men realise when retirement age arrives. On the other hand, there are men who have assured themselves an old age income and protection for their dependents with a BOMBAY MUTUAL POLICY. Think what happiness such a policy will bring to you in the years that lie ahead.....

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Sept 24

P and O S N ss Strathaird of 13365 reg tons, Captain J M M Tickell arrived from Brisbane via Australian Ports and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Varsova of 1955 reg tons, Captain W J Clarke arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

T Morrison ss Rajput of 3398 reg tons Captain J Murry arrived from Rangoon via Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports and Cochin with general cargo.

SAILED

B I S N ss Queda of 4760 reg tons, Captain W S Williamson sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

T Morrison ss Nurjehan of 5379 reg tons, Captain J F Smith sailed for Java via Beypore Coast Ports and Rangoon with local cargo.

L Edwards ss Teneriffa of 3496 reg tons, Captain A Andersen sailed for Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Warfield of 3805 reg tons, Captain H Taylor sailed for London via Aden with local and same bottom cargo.

P and O S N ss Mirzapore of 4135 reg tons, Captain J F Waldrum sailed for Kobe via Singapore with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons, Captain F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch, Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and local cargo.

P and O S N ss Strathaird of 13365 reg tons, Captain J M M Tickett sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia S N ss Jalajyoti of 2698 reg tons Captain J G Connor sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin, Colombo with local cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept 24

1 Kenya 4646 Durban 28-9 M M
7 City of Agra 3866 Karachi 28-9 K Nixon
11 Teneriffa 3496 Rangoon 24-9 L Edwards
15 Warfield 3805 Antwerp 24-9 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Barpeta 1952 Persian Gulf, 28-9 M M
7 Nurjehan 5379 Rangoon 25-9 T Morrison
14 Vasna 2726 N F N F M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Hashemi 298 M Coast NF S Hassum
D E Rajput 3398 N F N F T Morrison
K Rangamani 3291 NF NF T Morrison
P O St Dunstan 3566 Java N F Grahams Trade
O Oostcapelle 348 Malabar Coast 27-9 Merchant S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Strathallan 6-10-38 P and O S N
Fushimi Maru 26-9-38 N Y Kaisha
Narkunda 13-10-38 P and O S N
Somali 7-10-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 20-10-38 P and O S N
Dunedin 29-9-38 M M
Strathaird 29-9-38 P and O S N
Ranpura 29-9-38 P and O S N
FROM HULL
City of Leicester 10-10-38 J Finlay
FROM LIVERPOOL
Cilicia 30-9-38 Anchor Line
Harmodius 30-9-38 J Finlay
FROM HAMBURG
Braunfels 28-9-38 L Edwards
Wachtfels 9-10-38 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Agra 7-10-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Haughton Hall 1-10-38 Volkart Bros.
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 17-10-38 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Alberto Treves 3-10-38 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 3-10-38 L Triestino
Manly 4-10-38 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Alipore 23-9-38 P and O S N
Conte Verde 11-10-38 L Triestino
London Maru 23-9-38 O S. Kaisya.
Yerfuku Maru 9-10-38 O S Kaisya
Kunishima Maru 13-10-38 N Y Kaisya
Victoria 23-9-38 L Triestino
Tokushima Maru 30-9-38 N Y Kaisya
FROM BASRA
Bandra 29-9-38 M M
Varela 1-10-38 M M
Marienfels 24-9-38 L Edwards
FROM SYDNEY
Cathay 8-10-38 P and O S N
Nardana 1-10-38 P and O S N
Comorin 22-10-38 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Karanja 15-10-38 M M
Takliwa 1-10-38 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Elphinstone 27-9-38 Scindia S N
Jalamani 26-9-38 Scindia S N
Gurna 26-9-38 M M
FROM RANGOON
Jalarajan 28-9 38 Scindia S N
Winkfield 1-10-38 M M
FROM KARACHI
Werdenfels 2-10-38 L Edwards
Rauenfels 28-9-38 L Edwards
Vita 29-9-38 M M
Kendcliffe's 1-10-38 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Strathnaver 1-10-38 P and O S N
Cathay 8-10-38 P and O S N
Behar 11-10-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 15-10-38 P and O S N
Durenda 26-10-38 M M
Comorin 22-10-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of Ind a 29-10-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Cilicia 14-10-38 Anchor Line
FOR HAMBURG
Marienfels 2-10-38 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Edisvold N F Volkart Bros.
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 11-10-38 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Victoria 28-9-38 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Fushimi Maru 27-9-38 N Y Kaisya
Conte Rosso 17-10-38 L Triestino
Alipore 8-10-38 P and O S N
Tokushima Maru 14-10-38 N Y Kaisya
London Maru 14-10-38 O S Kaisya
Tosan Maru 18-10-38 O S Kaisya
Conte Biancamano 3-10-38 L Triestino
Ranpura 29-9-38 P and O S N
Somali 10-10-38 P and O S N
FOR SYDNEY
Strathallan 6-10-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 20-10-38 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Barpeta 28-9-38 M M
Varsova 29-9-38 M M
FOR JAVA
St. Dunstan N F G Trading
FOR DURBAN
Kenya 28-9-38 M M
Takliwa 12-10-38 M M
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi 12-10-38 T Morrison
FOR CALCUTTA
Gurna 3-10-38 M M
FOR KARACHI
Elphind 28-9-38 Scindia S N
Vita 1-10-38 M M
Braunfels 2-10-38 L Edwards
City of Agra 26-9-38 K Nixon
B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S City of Agra 23-9-38
S S Victoria Marie 23-9-38
S S Stratheden (boats) 23-9-38

EXPORTS

S S Fushimi Maru for Kobe: 300 bs raw cotton Ralli Bros; 624 bales raw cotton Langley; 600 bales raw cotton A Podar; 400 bales raw cotton A Khimji; 400 bales raw cotton Kotak; 300 bales raw cotton N Futehally; 400 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan; 128 bales raw cotton S Karamshi.

For Yokkaichi; 500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton raw Langley; 200 bales cotton raw N Futehally.

For Osaka: 200 bales raw cotton Nisho; 700 bales raw cotton Langley; 500 bales raw cotton V Ladha; 100 bales raw cotton A Podar.

S.S London Maru for Yokohama; 200 tons steel scrap Alji Bros; 1000 bundles new tin clipping Alji Bros.

For Kobe: 600 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros; 300 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 250 bales raw cotton M Amersey; 200 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Osaka: 500 bales raw cotton Langley.

S S Marienfels for Hamburg: 200 bs cotton waste Bhagat; 84 bales hemp raw J Kanji.

For Rotterdam: 60 bales hemp raw H Gopiram.

For Bremen: 100 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Strathnaver for London: 1180 bags linseed L Dreyfus.

S S Eidsvold for Philadelphia: 74 bs d/s goat skins D Abraham.

For Baltimore: 400 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas.

For New York: 100 bags cellery seeds D Abraham; 20 bags till seed D Abraham.

S S City of Agra for Liverpool: 25 bs raw wool Sherali Nanjee; 124 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas; 30 bales wool raw E Mavji; 30 bales wool raw F Janmahomed; 870 bags gr nut in shells V Khimji; 50 bales ctn twist waste Champaklal.

For Famagusta: 15 bales ctn grey shirting Morarji Velji.

For Dunkirk: 110 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp: 14560 pockets gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

S S Warfield for London: 336 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam.

IMPORTS

S S Urbino Agents K Nixon and Co from Liverpool: 148 coils copper wire; 49 cases machinery; 250 bales old newspaper; 109 cases safety cartridges; 51 cases looms; 51 bundles looms sides; 35 cases whisky; 47 bundles steel; 350 bundles steel bars; 329 loose dogwood logs; 40 bags glue; 50 bundles iron boot protectors; 60 drums hard spelter; 412 bundles spring steel; 375 cases lubg oil; 65 cases lubg grease; 75 cts tiles; 200 cases cottons; 63 cases sledge hammers; 76 bundles iron tubes; 99 boxes storage batteries; 975 loose fibrous cement pipes; 261 loose c i cisterns; 50 drums liquid pitch; 56 cases colour; 340 drums bleaching powder; 334 drums flaked caus soda; 100 drums solid caus soda; 100 drums petol caus soda.

From Glasgow: 110 pcs c i pipes; 350 bales old newspaper; 208 cases whisky; 165 cases beer; 30 pcs c i valves.

S S Garbeta Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Cochin: 738 bundles coir yarn; 888 bundles coir rope; 125 bags cocoanuts; 159 bales raw cotton.

From Vizagapatam: 567 bags peepal.

From Madras: 138 bags brass scraps; 2632 pcs bronze scrap metal; 35 bundles leather washers.

From Tuticorin: 170 bales saroli mats; 39 bales cotton; 31 bags cardamoms; 56 cases coir yarn.

From Calicut: 61 cases tea.

S S Kenya Voy 50 Aengts M Mackenzie and Co from Durban: 105 cases oranges.

From L Marques: 102 bags gum.

From Beira: 880 bags asbestos; 500 bales cotton; 50 cases oranges.

From Daressalaam: 1838 bags gum; 2535 bales cotton.

From Mombassa: 2519 bags potatoes; 6615 bales cotton.

From Zanzibar: 200 bags cloves.

From Seychelles: 5613 bags copra; 450 nos cocos de mer.

WEAKNESS IN FOREIGN WHEAT MARKETS

Local Sentiment Better

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Sept. 22.

The current quotations of wheat against those ruling a week ago in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:—

London:—S. Australian 26.3 (25.3) Canadian 25.9. (26.0).

Liverpool:—Oct. 62 (62-7/8) Dec. 58 (61-1/8).

Winnipeg:—Oct. 60-3/4 (66-1/2) Dec. 60-1/4 (57-3/4).

Chicago::—Sept. 62 3/8 (66-5/8) Dec. 62-7/8 (67-3/8).

Buenos Aires:—Oct. 6.62 (7.00).

Karachi:—Oct. 20-10 (20-8-9) July 23-5-9 (23-3-9).

Bombay:—Unquoted (4-2-3).

Calcutta::—May 3-5-3 (3-4-6).

Hapur:—Ready 2-5-2 (2-4-2) Mangsir 2-5-1 (2-4-2).

Amritsar:—Mangsir 2-2-2 (2-1-3) Har 2-5-2 (2-4-6).

PRICE MOVEMENTS

From the above table of quotations it would be seen that during the week under review the International wheat markets closed easy while the Indian markets steady. However the oversea markets were also steady during the early days but thereafter, they began to give way. The easiness was more marked in distant months than the nears. The political atmosphere has wielded little influence upon the markets. On the whole the business passing has not been fairly active as the operators were cautious. The early oversea steadiness was mainly due to renewed anxiety over the Czech uncertainties, scattered support, improved domestic flour demand in the South West and advices that numerous farmers are signing the Agricultural Adjustment Administration acreage reduction contract and Winnipeg cables. Later on this was at once converted into an easiness by European peace settlement news. The country markets are now under the influence of dry weather which is undoubtedly detrimental to the standing crops. The existing circumstances are rather risky and it would be advisable to manipulate with caution in the markets. Experienced operators also suggest the same thing and prefer to watch outside developments

KARACHI MARKET.

A quiet to steady tendency prevailed in the Karachi wheat market where on the balance a rise og about 10 annas per candy was recorded. The local quietness was caused by considerable liquidation, profit-realizing, poor spot market reports, Commission houses selling and foreign cables while the steadiness was attributable to renewed war speculations accompanied by the strong Bombay and Amritsar advices, heavy short covering and speculative buyings. Dealers are not very much busy in the market and are devoting their attentions to the political developments on the Continent. Local millers have bought a smaller quantity on the ready market, the total sales being about 34500 bags. Upcountry arrivals have been decreasing while the exports have been gradually increasing. During the week ending September 19, the total receipts and the shipments amounted respectively to 26217 bags and 61235 bags as against 34131 and 47980 bags last week. This week's exports were booked to Indian ports, principally Calcutta. During the month of August, the shipments of wheat from this port increased in quantity from 50442 tons to 59260 tons, of which the United Kingdom took 19082 tons, Germany 9505 tons, Burma 335 tons and Egypt 30186 tons. The total exports during the five months ending August 31, 1938 amounted to 250799 tons as against 269067 tons, corresponding period of last year. The total stock is estimated at about six lakhs bags.

STEADY MARKET.

The prices in the upcountry centres have been mostly steady by about an anna per maund with the undertone irregular. The easy foreign cables paled into insignificance on the climatic reports which are, of course, too dry. Hapur Mangsir touched the highest at Rs. 2-5-10 and the lowest at Rs. 2-3-10; thus the market remained confined to two annas per maund. Trading was colourless owing to the apprent nervousness of the merchants over the European tangle. Ready demand was inactive with Calcutta millers almost absent. About 26 Kahttis were despatched to Delhi. The stock has now come down to 786 Khattis as compared with 1456 Khattis last year this day. Arrivals in the Punjab markets average 2000 maunds per day, and are bought by millers. The holdings are estimated in Amritsar and Lyallpur at about 20000 tons each and in Chandosi which exported about 5000 maunds in the week, at 195000 maunds.

BEAR COVERING.

Bombay and Calcutta have been somewhat active with values steady at present levels. The former firmed up on bear covering and fresh orders prompted by foreign developments. The sellers do not like to augment selling but there is an active enquiry both of wheat and flour. So, the buyers are obliged to return with disappointment. It is reported that Australia exported about 9000 tons of wheat to India. Calcutta millers have not been active in the upcountry mandis.

For the outside markets the week under report has been a depressing, if not demoralizing, and the values—mainly of far-off deliveries—steadily receded. As there are no, at the moment, constructive factors on the horizon, demand is chiefly confined to needy requirement. Russia is reported to be exporting very keenly and heavily, though forward chartering has been suspended. In Chicago, professionals are buying on cash side while milling interests are quiet. But for sub-soil moisture deficiency in Australia, prospects in Southern Hemisphere are good and bright. Harvesting in Canada is going on under ideal weather though, it is reported to have been now wet and cool.

FOREIGN CROPS.

A cablegram received from the General Secretary, International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, states that the provisoinal estimate of the yield of Italy, exclusive of higher mountain, during the current season, has been put at 8082 thousand metric tons as against 8000000 metric tons last year. England's wheat crop has been officially estimated at 8080000 ars. compared with 6550000 qrs. last season. The total yeild of Europe with the exception of Russia, is estimated at 47 million metric tons against 42 million metric tons.

The Argentina Government acreage report gives wheat 20007000 acres, an increase of 4.1 per cent. over last year. The total outturn of U.S.A. is put at 22582000 metric tons while last year it was at 24202000 metric tons.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report dated London, 31st August:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,411,750 on August 24th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

Conditions in the open market continued to be active and about £6,300,000 of bar gold changed hands at the daily fixing during the past week. The tension in the Euorpean political situation caused the dollar to strengthen very considerably against sterling and, consequently, the sterling price of gold showed a rapid advance, to-day's quotation of 143s/3-1/2d. being the highest since 11th May 1935. Business has been general and, in addition to Continental buying, there have been purchases for shipment to New York, whilst at the higher rates offerings were augmented by a fair amount of re-selling.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold, registered from midday on the 22nd instant to midday on the 29th instant:—

IMPORTS

	£
British South Africa	1,065,393
British East Africa	11,744
British India	634,871
Australia	90,702
New Zealand	17,955
Mexico	112,967
Venezuela	3.141
Peru	29,047
Germany	825,762
Netherlands	6,027
Switzerland	17,721
Other countries	1,915
	2,817,245

EXPORTS

	£
United States of America	7,985,611
Canada	5,750
Palestine	9,872
Syria	34,854
Egypt	28,320
Morocco	10,518
Finland	22,989
France	14,975
Netherlands	372,745
Switzerland	783,246
Other countries	1,354
	9,270,755

The s.s. "Strathmore" which sailed from Bombay on August 27th carries gold to the value of about £35,300.

SILVER

During the past week, the market was affected by the firmness of the dollar and although there were fluctuations, by yesterday prices had recovered to 19.3/8d. for cash and 19.1/8d for two months' delivery. Offerings, which included speculative resales and sales on Continental account, were offset by purchses by the Indian Bazaars, whilst at the lower levels, further support was provided by American trade buying. The increase of the premium on cash silver to 1/4d. was due largely to American demand for spot supplies.

To-day, speculative resales caused a decline of 1/8d. to 19-1/4d. and 19d. for the respective deliveries.

The market is rather uncertain but it may continue to be influenced by the trend of the dollar exchange.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 22nd instant to midday on the 29th instant:—

IMPORTS

	£
France	46,644
Germany	1,546
Other countries	2,559
	50,749

EXPORTS

	£
United States of America	933,180
France	1,162
Latvia	1,147
Norway	1,245
Java	2,050
Other countries	3,560
	542,344

Including £860,000 in coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Sept. 24.

GOVT. SECURITIES.	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	95/14
4 per cent 1960-70	110/8
5 per cent 1945-55	115/8
BANKS.	
Bank of Baroda	109
Bank of Hindusthan	30/4
Bank of India	139/8
Central Bank	29/4
Imperial Bank F.P.	1530
Imperial Bank P.P.	3/0
Indian Overseas Bank	44/8
Reserve Bank	114/8
Union Bank	5/9
TEXTILES.	
Ahmd. New Textiles	515
Ambica	230/10
Arun	237/8
Arvind	1215
Asok	235
Bharatkhand	2525
Bombay Dyeing	2/5
Buckingham and Carnatics	188
Calico	630
Central India	256/4
Century	284/6
Colaba	152/8
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	355
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	155/10
Hukumchand	195
Indore	60/10
Jubilee	208/12
Khatau Makanji	118/12
Kohinoor	275
Laxmi Cotton	476/4
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	108/2
Morarji	138/12
Mysore	95/10
Nandlal Bhandari	91
New Great	232/8
Raipur	6/5
Rajnagar	240
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	2885
Simplex	85/10
Swadeshi	215
Vishnu	1227/8
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1450
Tata Hydro Ord.	146/4
Tata Power Ord.	1385
ELECTRICS.	
Ahmedabad Electrics	131/14
Ajmer Electrics	12/12
Bombay Suburban	138/12
Bombay Tram.	115
Surat Electrics	172/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Air Services of India	5/8
Alcock Ashdown	310
Associated Cements	112
Belapur	185/10
Bombay Burma New	173/2
Bombay Burma Old	511/4
Bombay Steam	215/10
Bombay Telephone	83/12
Br. B. Petrol	3/6
Burma Corporation	6/4
Dalmia Cement	9/12
Indian Bleaching	127/8
Industrial Investment Tr.	42/4
Indian Radio Ord.	395
Indian Radio Defd.	425
Indian Copper	2/5
Indian Iron	29/2
Mysore Sugar	27/4
Port Canning	72/8
Premier Construction	65
Rohtas Industries	26/4
Scindia Steam	19/6
Shivrajpur	40/12
Tata Oil	36
Tata Steel Ordy.	283
Tata Steel Defd.	1372/8
JUTES.	
Birla Jute	15
Howrah	49/14
Hukumchand	6/2
Kamarhatty	467
Kankanarrah	369
Lawrence	350
Reliance	62/4

THE SECRETS OF BERCHTESGADEN

(Continued from Page 6)

Socialist reader may ask, "in backing capitalistic Empires in this game of power?"

Turn to the Nuremberg speech for your answer. There Hitler said, with brutal frankness, that just as he had destroyed the Left in Germany, so he now proposed to crush it in Europe.

After describing how he defeated at home the combination of "Marxists" and "Jews", this is how he went on, raising his voice to a scream of rage;

"What we suffered then inside Germany, we suffer now abroad. Now world democracy and Bolshevism try to strangle our people—but again we shall prevail."

There, then, is the challenge. It is hurled here against the Czechs, and again against the Spaniards. But they are only the advanced posts of the enemy whom the Fuehrer sees before him with clear eyes. And that enemy—he has said it—is "world democracy."

Stand aside who will, and drape yourself in your robe of pedantry and conscience. You, too, are marked down for destruction, be you a Liberal, a Socialist, or a Communist.

This issue of power turns out to be a struggle for self-preservation, in which our Western rationalist civilisation will perish, if any of us refuse to defend the common cause.

Our Choice

We are in this struggle, then, as soldiers or as passive victims. That is the choice.

It does not follow that we accept in our free minds, even if it should come to war, the leadership of the class and the Party that brought us to this tragic crisis by its greed, its blindness and its weakness.

It made in 1918, in Czechoslovakia, a composite yet tolerant republic which could have lived safely only in a disarmed and law-abiding Europe. But from Versailles down to the betrayal of Spain, what this masterclass made was anarchy based on exploitation and force.

If we steel our wills and summon our courage we must also keep our independence. The Labour Movement will be false to itself and to its destiny if it gives to this Government any unqualified support.

Above all, let it remember that while the Czechs as yet are only threatened with aggression, the Spaniards have been resisting invasion for two years.

No support, not even the most conditional, should be accorded to Mr. Chamberlain in the Central European crisis until he reverses his entire policy in Spain, and allows the republic to arm itself.

Spaniards and Czechs are two wings of our democratic army, which must fight as a living whole or perish. If, even now, we could achieve this unity, victory might yet be ours without bloodshed.

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Dr. Atal's Message To Indians In Singapore

Let Us Help The Brave Chinese To Roll Back Hoards Of Japanese Invaders

Dr. M. Atal, leader of the Indian Medical unit to China gave the following message to Indians in Malaya through "The Indian," when his Ambulance Unit passed through Singapore:—

"The logic of history has once more brought the two nations of the East together. There is, and has been much in common between us. Our outlook on life and our psychological make-up is somewhat similar. The points of contact are therefore numerous. Let us therefore come closer together, and help each other in the solution of problems that lie before us.

We cannot afford to ignore each other any longer except at our peril The brave Chinese people are at present engaged in a life and death strugggle against a relentless, and ruthless enemy. Let us help them to roll back the invading hoards of barbarians who have converted their fair land to snambles.

Once this menace is over we shall sit down together to solve the other important questions affecting us. And I have no doubt that our combined wisdom will find solutions not only for problems peculiar to our respective countries, but for the problems affecting the whole world. I therefore ask my countrymen all over the world,—nay, I, in the name of humanity—ask every decent minded man, woman, and child all the world over—to help our Chinese friends in their supreme hour of trial.

May they be victorious is the sincere and earnest prayer that goes forth from the heart of every countryman of mine.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR ARABS URGED

The following resolutions were passed at the Managing Committee meeting of Anjuman-i-Nizamul Muslimeen, Bombay:—

"In view of the pledge given by Great Britain during the Great War to Arabs of Palestine, that they would be granted freedom, the policy pursued now by her making Palestine a National Home for Jews, and splitting the country between two communities is most reprehensible. This meeting, therefore, demands that the present policy should be given up and the Arabs be granted the right of self-determination in Palestine. Only this method can put a stop to the daily bloodshed and bring peace and harmony to the land. This meeting appreciates the patriotic stand taken by the Arabs and the colossal sacrifices undergone by them for the liberation of their motherland.

BURMA INDIANS' LOSS

"This meeting records its sense of abhorrence at the huge loss of life and property and also sacrileges and ruin of plases of worship of Indians in general and Muslims in particular during the recent riots in Burma at the hands of fanatical Buddhists. The meeting expresses its sincere sympathy towards the sufferers in the riot and requests the Government of India to exert pressure on the Government of Burma to idemnify fully the victims of the riots of fanaticism and also to procure guarantee to the life and property of Indians residing in Burma.

"This meeting is emphatic that unless this is done the feelings of confidence would be permanently lacking."

HAJ STEAMERS.

"In view of the bad effects resulting from competition between two or more steamer companies engaged in conveying Haj pilgrims to Arabia and with regard to the general poverty obtaining among Haj Pilgrims, this meeeting requests the Government of India to fix a convenient maximum rate of fare between Arabia and India.

The quality of food supplied is not good, hence the Government would be doing a service to the poor pilgrims by appointing a special officer to look into the food supplied and the hygienic conditions of the pilgrim steamers."

Patna, Sept. 24.—The Government of Bihar have constituted a Board of Conciliation to investigate the trade disputes that have arisen between the employers and the respective workmen of the Tinplate Company, Jamshedpore, and the Indian Copper Corporation, Limited.—United Press.

KHADI EXHIBITION AT RAJKOT

Messages From Leaders

RAJKOT, Sept. 22.

The Khadi Exhibition organised in connection with the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations at Rajkot was declared open by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, specially deputed by Mahatma Gandhi.

Among numerous messages received by Mr. Narandas Gandhi, the chief organiser of the celebrations, are those from Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

Mahatma Gandhi writes:—"My blessings to all those who participated in raising the yarn contribution to 33 lakhs of yards".

Babu Rajendra Prasad writes:—"God grant us many opportunities to celebrate Bapu's birthday, and strength to strive upto his teachings."

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj writes:—"Utilise Rajkumari Amrit Kaur's service to the fullest extent so far as Harijan and Khadi work is concerned."

Addressing a mass meeting held in Rashtriya Shala Central Hall Rajkumari Amrit Kaur dwelt on the life mission of Mahatma Gandhi.

She scanned Gandhiji's life so far as his practice of Ahimsa, Truth, Fearlessness and Tolerance and his love for Khadi and Swadeshi are concerned. She exhorted the people to translate his teachings into action, which will be the real celebration of his Jayanti.

"If India is to face the physical forces of the European nations and to avoid destruction towards which the European nations are drifting, she must follow Gandhiji's teachings", added Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.—United Press.

PANCHAYATS FOR PUNJAB VILLAGES

Bill To Be Introduced In Next Assembly Session

LAHORE, Sept. 25.

The Punjab Government proposes to introduce in the next session of the Punjab Assembly a bill to reform the Panchayat System, according to the Simla Correspondent of the Tribune.

The Bill under consideration, adds the correspondent seeks to give that "vitality" to the village panchayats as they enjoyed in the past. The Bill will provide for the establishment of panchayats in every big village or a group of small villages. In cases of civil disputes the panchayats will be given the same power as that enjoyed by the small causes courts. They will be empowered also to deal with minor criminal cases which do not involve complicated law points or technical issues.—A. P.

'CHARKAS' IN BIHAR JAILS

RANCHI, Sept. 24.

The Government of Bihar have introduced 'charkas' in the Ranchi Jails.

Thirteen 'charkas' and five looms are working here. The Government have already introduced spinning in the Central Jails at Bhagalpore, Gaya, Hazaribagh and in the District Jail at Dumka.—United Press.

Patna, (By Mail).—Four hundred and twenty-six deaths from cholera out of 674 attacks occurred during the week ending September 3, 1938, says a weekly report of the Director of Public Health, Bihar. The highest mortality, it adds, was recorded in Champaran district with 142 deaths out of 215 attacks.—United Press.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 23.

CORRESPONDING.

	Season To date	This Week	Season 1936/7	Week 1937
Total in sight (excluding linters)	1,996	507	2,857	716
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	691	98	700	136
Exports from U. S. Ports	508	81	671	144
Of which to Japan	129	29	43	10
Of which to China			4	
Of which to Great Britain	56	9	185	54
Of which to Germany	106	20	139	26
Stock at New York				
Stock at U. S. Ports			2,846	2,233
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns			2,386	1,244
World's visible supply			8,518	5,908
Of which to American cotton			6,490	4,475
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	1,141	157	1,263	201
Receipts at U. S. Ports	1,076	241	1,380	414

N.B.—All in bales 000's omitted.

Cotton Markets Nervous Over European Political Situation

OCCASIONAL WAVES OF LIQUIDATION ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Weakness In Wall-Street But Hedge Selling Owing Holding Movement

BOMBAY, Sept. 24.

Nervousness was visible on the New York cotton exchange on Friday, where occasional waves of long liquidation resulted but hedge selling was light owing to the holding movement in the South.

Cotton markets are moving in accordance with European political news which are changing every day. The New York cotton market opened steady in moderately active trading with operators nervous over European news and the weakness of the Stock market.

However, with contracts generally scarce trade and foreign buying provided resistance. October liquidation was more active but was well taken by leading spot houses at narrowing discounts under later months. Spot cotton demand was fair for small lots. The session closed steady.

GINNING REPORT

The ginning report gives quantity ginned prior to 16th September at 36,32,300 bales, comparative figures for the same date are as under:—

1938	36,32,000
1937	42,67,000
1936	37,07,000
1935	23,18,000

It appears that ginning and picking are progressing rapidly under favourable weather and crop estimates at the end of the month are not likely to show any natural change as compared with the last official Bureau report.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened at a decline of one point with October 7.89. Under scattered buying prices advanced to 7.93 which was the highest level reached during the first hour. Later on unfavourable political news from Europe influenced liquidation and prices declined to 7.82 which was the lowest level reached during the last hour. The market closed at a net decline of 7 to 8 points. Spot cotton was nominally quoted 8.25c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also easy with increased selling and closed at a loss of 5 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 7.89c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 4.56. The market was quiet and nervous on continued European tension. There was October liquidation and hedging which met with short covering on nears. Later on there was short covering and speculative buying due to a hitch in Godesberg conversations and trade calling met straddle selling against New York. The market closed unchanged to one point up. Middling American spot cotton prices closed one point higher at 4.76d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

The Egyptian cotton market was quiet with a restricted turnover. Giza futures closed unchanged to one point down with spot cotton unchanged at 7.57. Uppers futures closed 2 points down with spot cotton closing 2 points off at 6.13d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy with increased selling. Sakels futures declined 11 to 8 points and Ashmouni futures lost 10 to 2 points.

N. Y. October highest 7.93+03 (10-32 a.m.) lowest 7.82—08 (2-52 p.m.).

Liverpool October highest 4.61+03 lowest 4.56.02.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. Market steady owing to unsettled political outlook notwithstanding weather is favourable for picking and favourable Census Ginners' report.

Liverpool. Small nervous market highly sensitive to political rumours but very steady undertone. Long liquidation of October taken by trade calling. Think when October liquidation completed market will advance as long interest in later months very small suggesting acute scarcity of contracts for near future.

New York. Easiness reflects foreign situation. Scattered liquidation and hedge selling absorbed by trade and foreign buying on scale.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegram from their Foreign Friend.

New York:—"Scattered selling. Much easiness due to European situation. Securities weak."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their New York friends cabled.

Think market a good purchase on a further break.

Their Liverpool agents cabled.

Liquidation on unsettled foreign news.

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern:—Fair.
Central:—Fair and warmer.
Western:—Fair and warmer.

FORECAST.

Eastern:—Fair and warmer.
Central:—Fair.
Western:—Fair. Temperature Abilene (Texas) 94 degrees. Oklahoma City (Oklahoma) 92 degrees.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 24.

October	7.82
December	7.86
January	7.86
March	7.88
May	7.84
July	7.86
Middling Spot	8.25
	Nominal.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 24.

October	7.93
December	7.97
January	7.98
Middling Spot	7.93

11-00 a.m. RANGES.

NOON CALL.

October	
December	Closed
January	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATIISTICS.

New York, Sept. 24.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts to U. S. Ports	31,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to The Continent	3,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	15,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 24.

September	4.63
October	4.64
November	4.68
December	4.72
January	4.74
February	4.75
March	4.76
April	4.77
May	4.78
June	4.78
July	4.79
August	4.79
September	4.79
Middling Spot	4.81

10-12 a.m. Quotations.

October	4.61
January	4.71

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Following a decline of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 151/2 and declined to Rs. 150/12 on scattered selling. Later on there was some covering and prices rallied to Rs. 151/8. The tone of the market was steady.

Later on there was increased selling pressure on reports of mobilisation of armies and Broach A/M. declined to Rs. 150/8.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 4 points on parity with overnight. New York advices but ugly developments in European situation resulted in a rise of 5 points and later on was 3 points up. The local market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	150	10	0
Oomra D/J	134	6	0
Bengal D/J.	113	0	0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 24.

		New	Nov.	Dec.
Bengal	Superfine	118/20		
Bengal	Fine	115/16	+8	+6
Bengal	F.G	109/13		
C.P.	1	137/38	+15	+12
C.P.	2	133/35	+9	+7
Arvi		133/35		
Amraoti		133/35		
Ellichpur		133/35		
Berar		132/34	+5	+3
Khandesh		125/29	Par	—3
Jalna/Sailu		127/29		
Burwah/Sanavad		133/35		
Khandwa		133/35		
Harda/Khirkiya		133/35		
Mathia		115/20		
Malkapur		130/33		
Broach		136/41		
Punjab 4F.		161/66	N./Dec.	
Punjab 289F.		183/86	+40	
Sindh N.T.		171/76	+38	A.M.
Kampala		157/59		+127
Jinja		246/49		
New Manza		246/47		

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Sept 24

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh		104	152
Central India	67	7,641	
Barsi and Nagar		439	58
Berar	51	1,886	6
Central Provinces	668	2,378	
Total Oomras	786	12,448	216
Dholera	131	6,950	600
N W Provinces		2	
Rajputana		752	
Sind Punjab	22	3,524	4,206
Broach	433	3,295	746
Coompta & Dharwar		2,404	1,175
Westerns Northerns		1,996	137
Cocoanada			12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	46	814	229
American			158
Egyptian, African and Sudan	2,052	34,707	11,188
Total	3,470	66,874	18,693

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 22nd Sept

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	490	6,339	16,072
Japan and China	10,569	30,331	21,180
Coast Ports	60	1,957	3,946
Up-country by Rail		19,840	17,471
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		26,479	830
Total	11,119	85,546	61,499

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 23-9-38	1076000	1880000
Receipts Yesterday 23-9-38	84000	112000
Exports to date 23-9-38	506000	671000
Stock at Ports 23-9-38	2846000	2233000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-9-38	2386000	1244000
Stock at Liverpool 23-9-38	1167000	684000
Visible Supply 23-9-38	6490000	4475000
Quantity in sight 23-9-38	1996000	2857000
Quantity out of sight 23-9-38	1141000	1263000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 22nd Sept.	11,253
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	63,404
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	15,579
Increase	47,825

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York-Liverpool:—Oct. 125 Dec. 136 Jany. 139 March 140 May 150 July 155 at Cross Rate 4.79-7/16.

Bombay-Liverpool::—Broach A/M. 1939—Liverpool May 1939 4.68 Rs. 52-1/4 at Exchanged 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A/M. 1939 151/8—New York May 7.85 Rs. 30-1/2 at Cross Rate 4.79-7/16.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Sept. 23.

SAKEL—	
November	13.07—11.
January	13.30— 9.
March	13.42— 8.
ASHMOUNI—	
October	10.26—10.
December	10.27— 5.
GIZA—	
November	12.78— 6.
January	12.74— 5.
March	12.80— 4.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Wheat	1,441 cwts.
Linseed	25,196 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	374 cwts.
Gingellyseed	197 cwts.
Groundnuts	7,598 cwts.
Castorseed	450 cwts.
Rice	15,289 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,722 cwts.
Cottonseed	3,136 cwts.
Mowraseed	7 cwts.
Gram	2,519 cwts.
Maize	102 cwts.
Barley	176 cwts.
Bajree	1,991 cwts.
Indian Sugar	5,992 cwts.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Yesterday London Gold prices advanced 7d. to £7.4.6. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 178.53 and Dollar sterling cross rate closed at 4.79-7/16 London Silver prices declined 1/8d. to 19-3/16. There was little general selling and the support was poor. Later on there was American trade inquiry at 1/16 over fixed rates but sellers were reserved. New York and Montreal Silver prices remained unchanged while Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 0.8-5/8. The local market was fairly firm but business was restricted following European political advices.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	36	2	0
Ashwin Deliver	36	3	0
Ashwin Teji Mandi	0	4	0
Kartik Delivery	36	3	6
Kartik Teji Mandi	0	8	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	51	8	0
Ashwin Delivery	51	8	0
Ashwin Teji Mandi	0	11	0
Kartik Delivery	51	7	6
Kartik Teji Mandi	1	4	0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 24.

Spot	19-7/16
Forward	19-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 24.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7.5.6

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Sept 24

Two consignments of gold collectively valued at Rs. 18,91,120 were shipped from Bombay during the week ended September 24, 1938. One of the consignments valued at Rs. 5,620 was for Aden, while the other was for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard in 1931 now amounts to Rs. 3,19,51,97,481.

N. Y. Silver

New York, Sept. 23.

Spot	42 3/4 cents.

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept. 23.

September	43.00
December	40.50

London Metals

London, Sept. 23.

Copper	£42 2 6
Lead	£15 7 6
Spelter	14 7 6
Tin	£194 17 6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept. 24.

London Market—
Standard copper cash (buyers) £42/0/0
Standard copper 3 months £42/5/0
Electrolytic copper £48/0/0
Bombay Market
Yellow metal sheets Rs 42/0/0
Copper sheets Rs. 47/8/0
Tone:—Firm.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Sept. 23.

October	£10-6-3.
November	£10-4-3.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Sept 24

Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	28	11	3
Highest	28	13	0
Lowest	28	11	3
Closing	28	12	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	28	14	0
Highest	29	3	0
Lowest	28	14	0
Closing	29	2	0
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	26	15	3
Highest	27	4	3
Lowest	26	13	9
Closing	27	3	0
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	18	8	0
Highest	18	13	0
Lowest	18	8	0
Closing	18	13	0
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	18	12	0
Highest	18	15	0
Lowest	18	12	0
Closing	18	14	6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Sept. 23.

October	63 3/4d.
December	60 3/4d.
March	59 1/4d

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Sept. 23.

December	dol 0.65 1/8.
May	dol 0.66.
July	dol 0.65 1/2.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-8.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-11.
Kesar Rs. 14-1.
Saraya Rs. 14-1.
Java Spot F 5.95.

New York Sugar

New York, Sept. 23.

March	2.03.
May	2.05.
July	2.09.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Sept. 24.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 Quality Unchanged.

Spelter Hard (Indian Brand) lb. Closed.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 24.

3-1/2 per cent G N Notes (Cash)	95/12
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	99/12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	101/14
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/10
3 per cent 1963/65	97/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	105
4 per cent 1948 Bonds	107/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	118
3 per cent U P Bonds	97
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	102/10
5 per cent 1940/42 Loan	106/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	100

TAX FREES.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	115/10
4 per cent 1958/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	100/6

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T	109
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	108
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	129

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 96 and declined to Rs. 95/3 but later on rallied to Rs. 95/12. Next settlement quotes annas three lower.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 24.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16 to Nov 1/6 3/32 Dec/Aug.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 281 1/4 nominal.
Bank's buying T T 278
Bank's buying D D 277 1/2
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,313
Bank's buying T T 1,355
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 78
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 86
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 50 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 88 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.79.43 23rd inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 24th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 24th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 5/8 24th inst.
Java/London 8.91 24th inst.
London/Paris 178.53 23rd inst.
London/Belgium 28.40 1/2 23rd inst.
London/Switzerland 21.23 1/4 23rd inst.
London/Berlin 12.02 23rd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 5/8 23rd inst.
London/New York 4.79.66 23rd inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.92 23rd inst.
London/Italy 91.27 23rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain, Dull.
Gold £7-3-11 22nd inst.
Gold £7-4-6 23rd inst.
Silver London Ready 19 5/16 22nd inst
Silver London Ready 19 3/16 23rd inst.
Silver London Forward 19 1/8 22nd inst.
Silver London Forward 19 1/16 23rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 22nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 23rd inst.
London Discounts 3 months 15/16 per cent 22nd inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 23rd inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 22nd inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/2 per cent 23rd inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept. 23.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	76
3 1/2 per cent	89
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102
4 per cent 1948/53	106
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115
5 per cent 1942/47	109
3 per cent 1949/52	96 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	70 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	99 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	109
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	45

MONTHLY CLEARING OF RATES

Bombay, Sept 24

Yarn No. 6 1/2s October 100 December 101 February 101
Yarn No. 10 1/2s October 112 December 112 February 112
Yarn No. 20 1/2s October 153 December 152 February 152
Yarn No. 40s October 250 December 245 February 240
Yarn No. 2/64 October 321 December 319 February 317
Yarn No. 150 October 155 December 153 February 150.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 24.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.78.06
Paris	178.53
Berlin	11.99
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.81-1/8
Amsterdam	8.92-3/8
Brussels	28.29
Milan	90.95
Berne	21.27-1/2

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Sept. 24.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton. 11.2.6 Sep. nominal.
Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F ton. 12.7.6 Sep. Nominal.
Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton. 12.12.6 Oct. Nominal.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont C.I.F. ton. 11.0.0 Sep. Nominal.
Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton. 16.17.6 Sep/Oct. Nominal.

Pay in—Oct. 10 Pay out—Oct. 12

Nervous Unloading In Share Bazar

SHORT COVERING RALLIES STEEL SHARES

Market Uncertain And Unsettled

BOMBAY: September 24.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was again nervous over the European situation and U. S. Steel shares declined dollars 2 and Anaconda Coppers closed 1-1/2 dollars down.

Following above discouraging advices and disturbing European political news the local market opened quiet and declined few points on scattered liquidation. Later on there was active short covering, which hardened prices. Government Securities also after weak opening improved and the tone of the market was steady.

At the moment all markets are under the influence of hourly changing political reports and Professional Operators feel it risky to increase risks and are more inclined to await further developments.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,362 against last closing at Rs. 1,405 and declined to Rs. 1,345. At this level there appeared short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 1,380 and finally closed at Rs. 1,375.

Other Sections were also influenced by movements in Steel shares and the turnover was restricted.

Associated Cement shares opened at Rs. 109-8 and advanced to Rs. 112. Hydro-Electric shares fluctuated within a narrow range.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Sept. 24.

100	Ahmd. Advance	395 0
250	BOM. DYEING	876 4
100	CENTURY	285 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	257 0
100	COLABA	153 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	325 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 6 3
100	Finlay	125 0
100	GOKAK	156 0
1,000	Hindustan	1,700 0
100	Indore	61 0
100	Khatau	118 12
100	KOHINOOR	275 8
250	Laxmi	476 4
250	Madras United	35 0
1,000	Morarji	139 0
250	Model	47 0
50	MYSORE	100 0
200	NEW GREAT	233 0
100	Oosmanshahi	38 0
100	PHOENIX	225 0
25	Sassoon Silk	76 4
1,000	Sholapur	2885 0
50	SIMPLEX	85 12
100	SWADESHI	216 0
100	Swan	108 2
500	Vishnu	1227 8
1,000	Western	875 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	108 0
25-50	Central	29 4
500	Imperial	1,530 0
125-500	Im. Conty.	370 0
50-100	India	140 0
100	Reserve Bank	114 8
5	Unions	5 9

CEMENTS.

100	Associated	112 0

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire	711 4
15-100	Jupiter	13 4
20	Mercantile	52 8
15-70	New India	37 12
200	Oriental	4,290 0
15-50	Vulcan	7 1

ELECTRIC.

100	Ah. Old	131 14
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,455 0
10	Ajmer	12 12
10	Amalgmd.	13 0
50	BOM. TRAM	115 8
100	Bombay Suburban	138 12
10	Broach	10 0
100	Karachi	185 0
100	Poona	172 8
100	Surat	161 4
100	TATA HYDRO XD	146 8
1,000	TATA POWER	1,357 8

RAILWAYS.

100	Ahmedabad Prantij	937 8
100	C. Province	100 8
100	Dh. Baramati	104 4
100	Gujarat	99 0
100	Mandra Bhon	100 8
100	Pachora Jamner	97 4
100	Sara Serajgunj	100 8
500	Tapti Valley XD.	718 12

MINING.

9	Burma Corp.	6-4-0
2sh.	Indian Copper	2-5-0
10	Indian Iron and Steel	41 0
10	SHIVRAJPUR	42 0
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1375 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	283 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	ALCOCK	311 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	186 0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	850 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	216 0
125	B. BURMA	521 4
50	Burma Conty.	173 2
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-6-0
50	TELEPHONE	84 0
100	I. BLEACHING	128 0
50	I. Invest Trust	42 4
100	I. Radio Defd.	430 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	390 0
100	Port Canning	72 8
30	Premier Con.	65 0
15	Scindia	19 6
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	36 0

PREFERENCE.

5½	p.c. Amalgmd (T. F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,525 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	297 8
7	p. c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	70 0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	562 8
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	107 8
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	97 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	152 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,597 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	206 4
7½	p. c. Tata Steel 2nd	155 4
7	p.c. Vishnu	717 8

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	102 0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108 12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	83 0
7	p.c. Sholapur	78 10
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108 10

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Bombay Dyeing (881/4) 875 876 877 8/6
Century (287) 284 286 285
Central India (259) 254 257
Kohinoor (276/8) 273 275 275/8
New Great (238) 234 231 234 233
Simplex (86/8) 85 84 85/12
Swadeshi (217/8) 214 215 214 216
Associated Cement (112/4) 109/8 110 111/8 112/4 111/8 112 111/4 112
Andhra (1455) 1455
Tata Hydro (149) XD. 148 146/8
Tata Power (1365) 1345 1355 1352 1362 1355 1357
Tram Ord. (116) 118 115/8
T. Steel Dfd. (1405) 1360 1345 1352 1367 1357 1380 1375
T. Steel Ord. (289) 282 279 280 278 281 283 284 283
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (156/8) 154/8 155 155/4
Bellapur (190) 186
B. Steam (218) 216
D. Burma (521/4) 510 512 513 512

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept. 23.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Electric Bond Common	6
Int. Tel. and Tel.	8
Int. Tel and Tel 4 1/2 p.c. 1952	60
American Tel and Tel	138 1/4
Western Union Telg	24 1/2
New York Central Rly.	15 1/4
Union Pacific Rly.	81
United S. Rubber	43
Amr. Tobacco B.	82 1/2
Texas Corp.	42
Union Carbide	77 3/4
Electric Boat	7
Montgomery Ward	44
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	54
6 per cent Denmark 1942	102
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	92
Cons. Mining Smelting	53
United States Steel	54 1/4
Bethlehem Steel	54
Crucible Steel	31
Ludlum Steel	17
Republic Steel	16
Anaconda Copper Mining	31
Int. Nickel of Canada	46 1/2
Chrysler Motors	68
General Motors	43 1/4
General Electric	38
Boeing Airplane	22
Douglas Aircraft	42
Consolidated Oil	8 1/2
Phillips Pet Oil	37
Socony Oil	12 3/4
St. Oil of N.J.	59
Chase Bank	27 3/4
National City Bank	21 3/4
Kennecott	39 1/4
Woolworth	44
6 per cent Japanese 1954	75
3 1/4 per cent Amr. Tel and Tel. Deb. 1961	103
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961	88

Turnover 725,000 shares. Carloadings up 91255 units. Market trend depending on situation in Czechoslovakia.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady for Java sugar and prices on the whole advanced by about half an anna per cwt. Java Market was reported steady during the week. Our Market for Indian Sugars ruled steady but quet and prices declined on the whole by about 2 annas per cwt. Imports of Indian Sugar in Bombay during the month of August 1938, estimated at about 46682 bags, as against 50241 and 59218 bags during the same month in 1937 and 1936 respectively.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15000 bags; leaving the stocks of about 55000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the Bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—Per Cwt. Shipment. Octo.-Dece. Rs. 5-8-6 Conf. Terms.

Shipment. Jan-March. Rs. 5-41-9 Conf. Terms.

Britannia Sugar:—Ready. Rs. 16-6-0.

Indian Sugar:—Ready. Rs. 13-8-0 to 14-4-0.

STERLING PURCHASES

No sterling was purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 23rd September 1938.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

38th Week (ended September 23rd)	
1936	10,365,500
1937	13,355,800
1938	13,284,400
Total for 38 Weeks (1st January to date)—	
1936	408,733,700
1937	470,506,500
1938	541,980,900

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 24.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels. Unquoted.
Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels. Unquoted.
Wheat South Australian Parcels. Unquoted.

LONDON OIL.

London, Sept. 24.

Linseed Oil London per cwt Naked. 23/4-1/2 Oct. Nominal.
Linseed Oil London per cwt Naked. 23/3 Nov/Dec. Nominal.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 24.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. Closed.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Broach A/M. 1939 op 152 3/8; highest 153 1/4; lowest 152 3/8; closing 153.

Oomra D/Jan. op 136 1/8; highest 136 1/2; lowest 136 1/8; closing 136 3/8.

Bengal D/Jan. op 114 3/4; highest 115 3/8; lowest 114 3/8; closing 115 1/4.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-10-38) Rs. 4 7/8.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 14 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Sept. 24.

Slightly warmer, no precipitation weather very favourable in entire Belt. Forecast Entire Belt generally fair.

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12 CREAMY SHAVES PER BLADE

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

Crown SPRAY PAINTING ELECTRIC OUTFITS
direct coupled 1-4 H.P. Electric Motor, Gun, cable complete Rs. 150 and upwards. Made in America.
THOUSANDS WORKING SATISFACTORILY.
DINSHAW & CO.,
104, Apollo Street, Bombay.
Opp. MUBARAK MANZIL.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1938

Release Of "Terrorist Convicts"?

"Surrender Power To People"

Congress Advice To States: Repression No Remedy

WORKING COMMITTEE TO DRAFT RESOLUTION ON INDIA AND WAR

HARIJAN COLONY (NEW DELHI), September 25.

The Congress Working Committee spent nearly three hours this morning discussing the resolution on Indian States and the international situation.

It is understood that the concensus of opinion among the members of the Working Committee was that so long as India is not a free country she should have nothing to do with any war. The Committee fully agreed with Mahatma Gandhi that the Committee should make the position of the Congress clear on the question of War. The discussion clearly showed that the Committee was convinced "that it is essential for the Working Committee to give a lead to the country on this question."

DRAFT RESOLUTION

A draft resolution has been prepared on the lines suggested above and will be submitted to Mahatma Gandhi for his approval when the Committee meets him at 2 p. m. to-day. After Mahatma Gandhi approves it, it will be formally passed in the Working Committee and released to the Press probably this afternoon.

REPRESSION IN STATES.

The following is the full text of the resolution passed by the Committee on Indian States:—

"The A. I. C. C. notes with sorrow and dismay the repression that has been going on in Travancore for some days. The evidence that has come to the Congress Office, if it is to be believed, goes to show that the movement led by the State Congress in Travancore is strictly constitutional and for a constitutional purpose, viz. attainment of responsible government under the aegis of H. H. the Maharaja. The repudiation published on behalf of the State is categorically contradicted by the spokesmen of the State Congress.

CHOICE FOR TRAVANCORE.

In the circumstances the A. I. C. C. recommends to the Travancore Government for adoption of the following policy viz. assurance on the one hand that the State Congress is free to carry on the movement for responsible government in a constitutional manner, appointment of a Committee containing among others, representatives of the State Congress to explore the possibility of granting responsible government, and an inquiry conducted by a jurist outside the State, of unimpeachable impartiality, into the recent happenings including the charges made by the State of provocations justifying the State measures including firing on unarmed people resulting in deaths and injuries, and an amnesty to the prisoners.

The A. I. C. C. regrets that the Hyderabad State has issued ordinances which appear to give to the State power altogether in excess of requirements.

The A. I. C. C. has also received complaints of severe repression in the States like Dhenkanal, Palchar and Kashmir.

In all these cases the people of the States have appealed to the Congress for advice, guidance and help.

NON-INTERFERENCE.

The A. I. C. C. cannot but reiterate its policy of non-interference, and, consistently with its resources, to help the people in every way open to the Congress. The policy of non-interference is an admission of the limitations of the Congress, in spite of the declarations of some Congressmen to the contrary. The corporate policy of the Congress, so long as it holds by truth and non-violence, must be one of continuous attempt to convert the Princes to the view that their true welfare consists in a voluntary surrender of power to the people so as to bring them in a line with the people of the so-called British India, consistently with the existence of the constitutional heads of the respective States."—A. P.

MORE ARRESTS IN KASHMIR

Agitation For Further Constitutional Reforms Continues

SRINAGAR, Sept. 24.

The agitation for further constitutional reforms in Kashmir State has been going on with unabated zeal. People are gathering daily in meetings in defiance of section 144. Cr. P. C. and are being arrested.

Two more Kashmiri Pandits, Pandit Jia Lal Bhat, Jt. Secretary of the Hindu Progressive Party, and Pandit Dina Nath Bazaz, ex-Secretary of the All-State Kashmiri Pandit Conference, were arrested.—United Press.

PLANES TO CONVEY MUSLIM PREMIERS

Karachi Preparations For Sind League Conference

KARACHI, Sept. 24.

Brisk preparations are afoot in connection with the Sind Provincial Muslim League Conference which will be held here on October 7 under the presidency of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League.

A large volunteer corps has been organised who will accompany the procession to be taken out in honour of the President-elect of the Conference.

A large number of prominent people are expected to attend the Conference. Sir Abdulla Haroon is arranging for three 'planes for Mr. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, Sir Mohammad Saadulla, ex-Premier of Assam, and others.

A number of provisional committees have also been formed to make all possible arrangements in connection with the Conference.—United Press.

For Sind Muslim Students' Conference

KARACHI (By Mail).

Sir Ziauddin Ahmed, M.L.A. (Central) ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University, has declined to accept the invitation to preside over the Sind Muslim Students' Conference to be held in Karachi in October 7 and 8 next.

Dr. Daudpota, a Sind Muslim at present serving in a Bombay college, was, therefore, requested to preside over the Conference and, it is understood he has accepted the invitation.

Enquiries show that the object of the Conference is purely academic and of literary nature, and it will have nothing to do with politics.—United Press.

GANDHI-NAZIMUDDIN TALKS ECHO

Committee Of Nine To Advise Bengal Govt.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

In the course of a communique issued this afternoon by the Government of Bengal clarifying their policy in respect of the release of prisoners convicted of political crimes an announcement is made that the Government intend:

(1) To release forthwith terrorist convicts suffering from serious and continued illness.

(2) To release as soon as possible, those convicts who have not been convicted of offences involving the actual commission of murder and serious violence, and have a comparatively short period of their sentences not in excess of 18 months still to serve.

(3) To place the cases of the remaining convicts before an Advisory Committee which will examine them on the individual merits and make such recommendations in each case to Government as it thinks fit.

The decision as to the orders to be passed in each case, after consideration of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, will rest with Government.

(4) The Advisory Committee will be appointed by Government and will consist of nine members as follows:

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(1) President, (a retired judicial officer of high standing), (2) A Mahomedan Member of the Legislative Assembly from the Coalition Party. (3) A Member of the Legislative Assembly from the Congress Party, (4) A member of the Legislative Assembly from among the representatives of the Scheduled Castes, (5) A member of the Legislative Assembly from the Liberal Party, (6) A member of the Legislative Council from the Congress Party, (7) A European Member of the Legislature, (8) One other Moslem member; and (9) an official.

The names of the members constituting the Committee will be announced as early as possible.

The correspondence which has passed between the Hon'ble Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin and Mr. Gandhi on this subject will be published separately.—A. P.

"RAJKOT AGITATORS" TO BE GAGGED

Blank Cheque For Dewan: Notice Served On Mr. Dhaber

RAJKOT, Sept. 24.

A notification authorising the Dewan to deal with any agitators in the Rajkot State, has been issued by the Thakore Sahib of Rajkot.

The notification, it is alleged, was served on Mr. Dhaber, President, Rajkot People's Conference, while he was addressing a public meeting last evening.

"As it has been brought to our notice," states the notification "that certain persons are carrying on agitation and propaganda with a view to excite feelings of disaffection, disloyalty, hatred or contempt towards the Ruler of Rajkot State and as it has been found that such activities have a tendency to disturb peace, tranquillity and lawful occupations of the people of Rajkot State and particularly state cultivators, it is hereby ordered that any person, whom the Dewan has reason to believe to be involved or to be taking part in such activities or propaganda, may be directed by a written order signed by him: to desist from entering any town, village or villages or any place in Rajkot State, and desist from making any speech."

The Notification penalises the breach of such an order as a cognisable, non-bailable offence, and prescribes punishment extending to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine not exceeding Rs. 2,000.

The offence is made triable by the District Magistrate or such other courts as may be prescribed by the Dewan.—A. P.

Relief For Bombay Agriculturists

Our Special Representative wires from Poona:

A fresh land revenue settlement for the entire province based on new principles is under contemplation of the Government of Bombay. This would mean a reduction of Land Revenue income by about Rs. 75 lakhs. (Details in our next issue).

KODAIKANAL, (By Mail). Maharaja Gurucharan Singh of Nabha is ill at Kodaikanal since September 15, with some kidney trouble with which he suffered seriously some years before.—United Press.

Dhenkanal Villagers' Trek To Br. India

Prajamandal Mandate And Its Sequel

CUTTACK, Sept. 24.

Considerable excitement prevails in Cuttack town over the arrest of Mr. Harmohan Patnaik, President of the Dhenkanal Prajamandal who has been brought here after having been arrested under Sec. 124-A I. P. C. by the Railway Police at the request of the Dhenkanal Magistrate.

The validity of the arrest is being questioned here in view of the fact that no extradition warrant had been issued and that he has not yet been placed before any Magistrate.

Meanwhile information received here indicates that thousands of villagers with their children, women and cattle are evacuating from the State territory into British Indian territory according to a mandate issued by the Prajamandal authorities.

Jerapore in Cuttack District is reported to be flooded with the emigrants and more than twenty villages in the Dhenkanal State present an almost deserted appearance. The stream of people is still flowing into British India.

This step has been taken by the Prajamandal in view of the inhuman treatment meted out to the villagers since the arrival of the British troops.

Arrangements are being made for the collection of Funds in Cuttack for the relief of these emigrants.—United Press.

SITUATION IN DHENKANAL

May Be Reviewed By Working Committee

CUTTACK, Sept. 24.

Following the hurried visit of the Resident of the Eastern States Agency to the Dhenkanal State to-day and similar hurried conferences by the same officer with the Governor of Orissa in the presence of the Political Agent, speculation is rife in well informed circles here that pressure might be brought to bear on the Provincial Government, through the Governor to tighten up the enforcement of the Provision Prices Protection Act in order to check the movement in support of the States' peoples in British Indian areas in Orissa.

The speculation is considerably strengthened by the fact that the British troops have not yet been withdrawn from the Dhenkanal State and that similar troop movements are still reported from Talcher. The conference of the Resident with the Governor at Cuttack lasted for more than one hour.

The Premier, the Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das who is now at Delhi has been informed of the latest developments. It is not yet known as to what would be the attitude of the Congress Cabinet to this rumoured move of the Governor and the Political Agent of Dhenkanal. It is understood that the situation would be placed before the Congress High Command by the Premier for review and decision.—United Press.

BAIL REFUSED TO PATNAIK

(Later) Mr. Harmohan Patnaik, President of the Dhenkanal State Prajamandal was produced before the City Magistrate and remanded to jail custody till October 6th.

In the course of the proceedings at the Magistrate's court, the court ruled out the plea questioning the validity of the arrest. The Court held that the arrest was quite legal as the place where the arrest was effected came under the State territory. No pressmen were allowed during the proceedings. Bail was not granted to Mr. Patnaik on the ground that no such instructions had been received from Dhenkanal. The Dhenkanal Magistrate has been informed of the arrest and instructed to arrange for the escort.

Large crowds including some people from the Dhenkanal State followed him to the jail gate and cheered him.

A news bulletin issued by the Orissa States People Conference this afternoon states that persons entering Angul through Merandali Station (Dhenkanal Territory) are being searched and that Khaddarites are the worst sufferers. According to the bulletins sometimes people are detained for a long period without any reason.—United Press.

GENERAL STRIKE IN MADRAS GOVT. PRESS

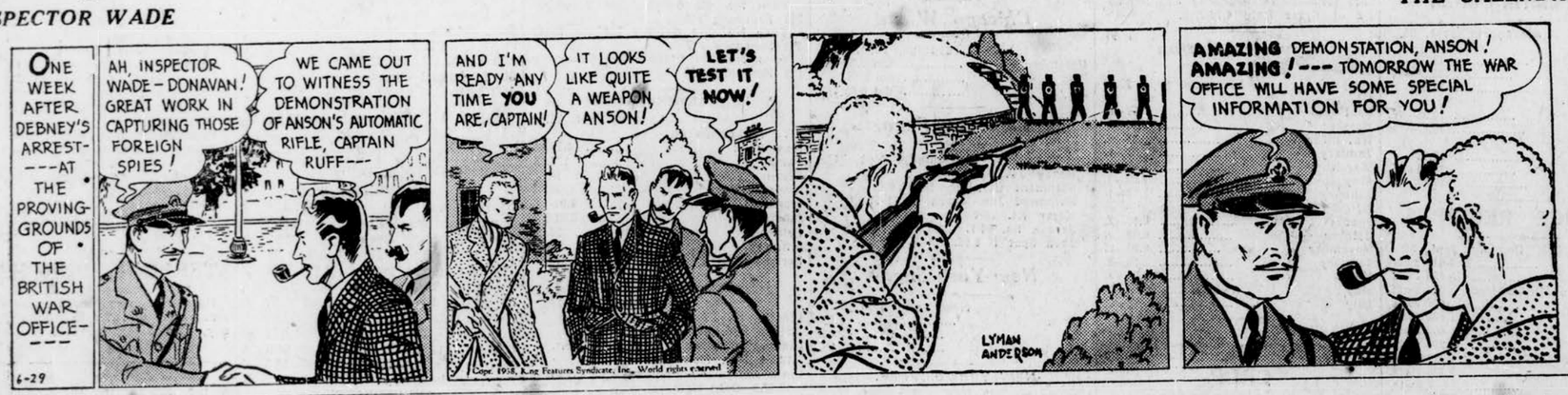
MADRAS, Sept. 24.

About 1,000 men of all departments in Government Press went on a general strike this afternoon, in sympathy with about 200 machine-minders and layers-on who staged a stay-in strike in the morning.

The immediate cause of the strike is alleged to be the promotion of a junior to a place of responsibility. In the afternoon when the stay-in strikers went for lunch, the Superintendent put up a notice to the effect that those who refused to come in and work would be dismissed as their action would constitute an illegal strike and a direct disobedience of order. When the employees returned to the Press those who refused to work were sent out. This was followed by a general strike. It is stated, out of 1,200 workers nearly 1,000 have joined the strike.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE CALENDAR*


ONE WEEK AFTER DEBNEY'S ARREST---AT THE PROVING-GROUNDS OF THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE---
AH, INSPECTOR WADE-DONAVAN! GREAT WORK IN CAPTURING THOSE FOREIGN SPIES!
WE CAME OUT TO WITNESS THE DEMONSTRATION OF ANSON'S AUTOMATIC RIFLE, CAPTAIN RUFF---
AND I'M READY ANY TIME YOU ARE, CAPTAIN!
IT LOOKS LIKE QUITE A WEAPON, ANSON!
LET'S TEST IT NOW!
LYMAN ANDERSON
AMAZING DEMONSTATION, ANSON! AMAZING!---TOMORROW THE WAR OFFICE WILL HAVE SOME SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR YOU!

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